Poultry and Egg Situation

Economics, Statistics, and
and Cooperatives Service

U.S. Department of
Agriculture

PES-298

June
1978

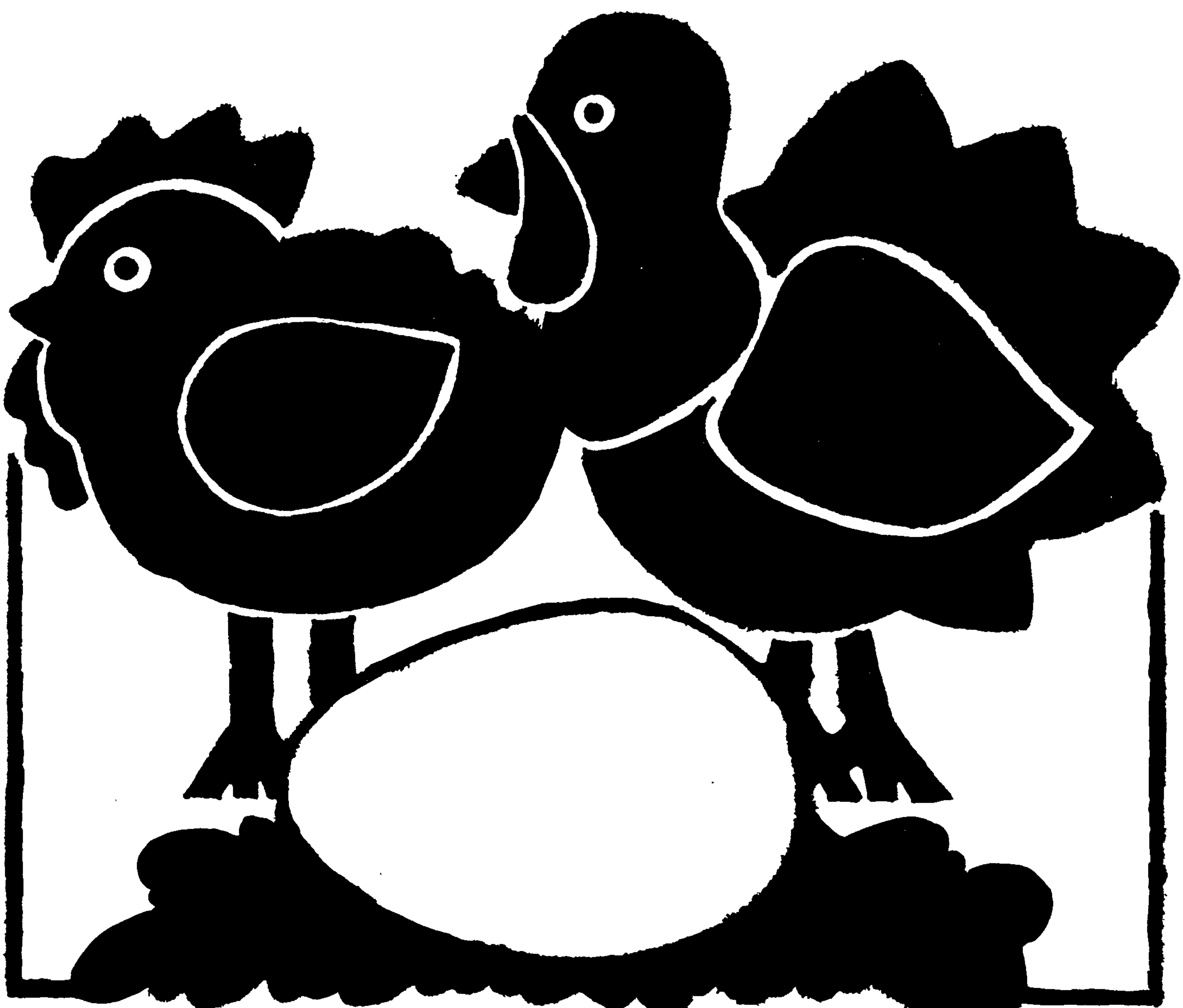


Table 1—Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1977				1978			
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
		Eggs							
Farm production	Mil. doz.	453.7	409.3	461.3	445.9	477.8	423.6	472.0	459.4
Average number of layers on farms ..	Mil.	278.3	275.6	273.9	271.5	285.4	281.3	278.4	276.6
Rate of lay per layer	No.	19.6	17.8	20.2	19.7	20.0	18.1	20.4	19.9
Price received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	66.1	65.5	58.9	55.4	49.4	55.1	55.4	52.2
14 Metro areas price									
Grade A large	Ct. per doz.	79.0	76.6	68.0	63.3	57.9	64.0	64.3	59.0
Retail price (BLS)									
Grade A large	Ct. per doz.	98.6	103.4	89.0	81.2	82.7	80.8	81.8	
Price paid for laying feed	Dol. per ton	156	161	161	163	147	146	149	154
Egg-feed price ratio	Pounds	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.8	6.7	7.5	7.4	6.8
Stocks, first of month:									
Shell	Thous. cases	28	27	41	40	39	50	41	37
Frozen	Mil. lb.	26.1	26.9	24.9	24.6	29.7	28.1	25.7	22.9
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	40.3	40.9	51.3	55.1	36.8	37.1	47.0	51.4
		Poultry							
Federally inspected slaughter, cert.									
Broilers	Mil. lb.	713.8	659.2	783.2	744.9	781.4	715.7	830.0	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	70.5	58.7	80.3	78.9	81.8	59.7	86.3	
Price at farm, live weight									
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	21.5	24.0	24.3	24.2	22.8	24.3	24.8	28.1
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	32.4	32.5	34.2	33.5	38.0	37.1	37.8	37.9
9-city wholesale broiler price	Ct. per lb.	38.8	42.1	41.9	41.4	40.2	43.1	42.2	46.1
Retail price (BLS)									
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	54.7	58.8	61.3	61.2	59.8	61.3	63.1	
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	69.7	70.6	71.4	68.2	77.6	78.6	79.5	
Broiler-feed price	Dol. per ton	174	178	179	183	162	164	167	169
Broiler-feed price ratio	Pounds	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3
Turkey-feed price	Dol. per lb.	182	186	188	195	177	177	179	183
Turkey-feed price ratio	Pounds	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
Stocks, first of month:									
Broilers, fryers, roasters	Mil. lb.	32.9	27.4	24.6	26.5	29.4	27.5	21.8	21.7
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	203.4	190.3	167.8	142.3	167.9	168.3	136.6	112.9
Total poultry	Mil. lb.	362.8	334.6	302.8	279.4	309.1	304.4	262.8	233.3
Average weekly placement of									
broiler chicks in 21 States	Mil.	63.8	65.1	69.5	71.8	67.7	69.0	71.8	74.7

In This Issue

CONTENTS

• • •

Written by
William E. Cathcart
and
Gerald R. Rector
(202) 447-8801

Approved by
The World Food and Agricultural
Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
May 23, 1978

Commodity Economics Division
Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

• • •

The next issue of the *Poultry and Egg Situation* will be published in September.

SUMMARY

Broiler and turkey production is expected to continue at record-high levels throughout 1978. Egg production should stay above a year earlier through the summer, but may slip below year-earlier levels this fall. Prices of broilers and turkeys will stay above 1977 levels through the year. Egg prices may about match 1977 this summer before rising above in the fall. Strengthening in feed costs likely will lead to higher-than-year-earlier production costs in coming months.

Egg production in April was 3 percent above a year earlier. Output was up 5 percent in January, but increased culling caused the margin to slip back to only 2 percent above in March. However, in April, culling dropped well below a year earlier and egg production rose to 3 percent above April 1977. There will be fewer replacement pullets than a year ago in coming months, but this may be largely offset by reduced culling of old birds. The rate of lay likely will stay above year-earlier levels. Egg production is expected to average 2 to 3 percent higher through the summer before dropping below a year earlier this fall.

Egg prices by late April had dropped well below production and marketing costs. They likely reached their lows for the year in May and will trend upward this summer and fall. Cartoned Grade A large eggs in New York will average slightly below the 58 cents a dozen of a year ago during April-June. Prices this summer are expected to strengthen and average near the 61.5 cents a dozen of a year earlier before moving above 1977 in the fall.

Increased consumers' income, high food prices, larger hatching egg use, and strong breaking egg use will bolster egg prices in the first half of 1979. However, production costs are also expected to be above a year ago.

Broiler production will continue above a year earlier but the increase is narrowing to around 6 percent during April-June because of a scarcity of hatching eggs earlier this year. Since then, hatching eggs have become more available, and recent weekly egg settings indicate that early summer broiler marketings will be up 7 to 9 percent. Strong broiler prices and expected lower red meat supplies

are likely to offset any rise in feed ingredient costs, pointing to continued expansion in production.

Broiler prices (9-city) in January-March were up about a cent a pound from a year ago to nearly 42 cents a pound, despite an 8-percent increase in broiler output. Prices are expected to strengthen and average in the mid-40's this spring and in the upper 40's during July-September. If red meat supplies and consumer incomes are as expected, a 10-percent increase in broiler output during October-December would suggest a 9-city broiler price somewhere around 5 to 7 cents above the 38 cents of the last quarter of 1977.

Turkey output will continue at record-high levels but the increase over 1977 will narrow in the second half. Much of the increase in production this year has been because of heavier marketing weights. This is expected to continue because of a shift to more heavy breed turkeys and fewer light breeds. Poult production for second half turkey marketings is being limited by the availability of hatching eggs. If producers continue to market turkeys at heavier weights, turkey meat output may be up around 3 to 5 percent from 1977 during the second half of 1978.

Turkey prices have been strong this year as a result of low cold storage turkey stocks and rising red meat prices. Prices will continue strong in coming months and are expected to remain above year-ago levels through the summer.

Poultry, Livestock, and Egg Production and changes from a year earlier

	1977				1978			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II[1]	III[1]	IV[1]
Broiler[2] (Mil. lb.)	2,156	2,399	2,424	2,248	2,327	2,545	2,620	2,475
Percent change	+2	+4	+2	+3	+8	+6	+8	+10
Turkeys[2] (Mil. lb.)	210	365	672	645	228	400	705	670
Percent change	+1	-1	-5	-3	+9	+10	+5	+4
Beef[3] (Mil. lb.)	6,287	6,158	6,321	6,220	6,104	6,000	5,850	5,800
Percent change	-3	0	-4	-3	-3	-3	-7	-7
Pork[3] (Mil. lb.)	3,294	3,184	3,073	3,500	3,242	3,200	3,150	3,650
Percent change	+11	+12	+2	-5	-2	+1	+3	+4
Total[4] (Mil. lbs.)	12,238	12,379	12,779	12,895	12,154	12,367	12,550	12,822
Percent change	+2	+4	-2	-3	-1	0	-2	-1
Eggs (Mil. doz.)	1,324	1,335	1,330	1,414	1,373	1,375	1,360	1,395
Percent change	-2	0	0	+5	+4	+3	+2	-1

Poultry, Livestock, and Egg Prices

	1977				1978			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II[1]	III[1]	IV[1]
Broiler-9-City[5] (Cents/lb.)	40.9	42.3	42.4	37.6	41.8	45-47	47-49	43-45
Turkeys, New York[6] (Cents/lb.)	50.2	51.5	53.1	61.3	60.2	59-61	58-60	58-60
Choice Steers, Omaha ($/cwt.)	37.9	40.8	40.5	42.4	45.8	53-55	55-57	54-56
Barrows and Gilts 7-markets ($/cwt.)	39.1	40.9	43.8	41.4	47.4	47-49	50-52	46-48
Eggs, New York[7] (Cents/dozen)	74.9	57.8	61.5	58.9	62.0	55-57	61-63	65-67

[1] Forecast. [2] Federally inspected slaughter. [3] Commercial production. [4] Includes veal and lamb and mutton. [5] Wholesale weighted average. [6] 8-16 lb. young hens. [7] Cartoned, consumer Grade A, sales to volume buyers, store door delivery.

POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Strong Demand for Poultry To Continue

Strong consumer demand for poultry meat is expected to continue in coming months. Demand will continue to be bolstered by the growth in consumers' disposable incomes, lower beef supplies, and substantially higher red meat prices than a year ago.

General economic activity in early 1978 was reduced, largely because of the coal strike and the severe weather. But monthly indicators showed marked improvement in March and April. Measures of output, employment, wage rates, sales, and business investments show the economy is making a strong recovery.

Consumers' real disposable income rose a slim 1.7 percent (annual rate) during the first quarter, but was 5.7 percent above January-March 1977. The impact of the coal strike, the cold weather, and sluggish income gains were reflected in a marginal decline in real personal consumption expenditures during the winter.

Real disposable personal income is expected to increase in 1978 although year-to-year increases may narrow later this year. With prospects for further growth in after-tax incomes, consumer expenditures should gain and average 4 percent higher than last year. The rise in disposable personal incomes and reduced red meat supplies will increase demand and bolster poultry prices in coming months.

Red Meat Supplies Lag 1977

Total red meat supplies for all of 1978 likely will be down about 3 percent from 1977 levels. Although larger poultry production is in prospect, higher red meat prices will keep the demand for poultry meat substantially stronger than in 1977.

Pork production is expected to be up around 2 to 4 percent during the second half, following little or no gain in the first half. This is well below earlier estimates of 1978 production. Hog producers apparently have not responded as they usually have to the favorable relationship between feed prices and hog prices. Also, severe weather and disease problems last winter are taking a heavy toll on this year's output. The latest hogs and pigs report indicated that the number of hogs for marketing during the second half of 1978 may be only 2 to 4 percent above a year earlier.

The small gains in pork output in coming months will not offset the declines expected in the other red meats. Beef output was down slightly from year-earlier levels in early 1978 and the percentage decline is expected to widen with a 6- to 8-percent reduction in the second half of 1978.

The drop in beef production will mean less competition for pork and poultry and significantly stronger prices for all meats during the second half of 1978 than in 1977. Choice steer prices at Omaha this summer and fall may average about $13 to $15 per 100 pounds above the $41.45 of a year earlier. Barrow and gilt prices at 7 markets may average in the low $50's this summer before declining seasonally this fall. Prices for market hogs in the $46 to $48 range are likely for October-December, compared with $41.38 a year earlier.

Production Costs Trend Upward

Production costs for eggs, broilers, and turkeys are running a little below a year earlier this spring. The costs during the remainder of 1978 will depend on the progress of this year's crops. However, some further rise in feed ingredient costs is expected during the balance of 1978.

Production costs trended upward in early 1978 but generally remained below year-earlier levels. Feed ingredient costs increased from their lows of last fall. For example, No. 2 yellow corn at Chicago rose 9 percent from October-December to average $2.25 a bushel during January-March. During this period soybean meal (49 percent, Decatur) rose about 6 percent to $178 a ton.

Corn prices may show some further seasonal price gains through the summer and likely will exceed year-earlier levels in the second half. Prospects for 1978 crops will begin to have a heavy bearing on prices about midyear. Despite record corn supplies, prices have increased significantly since last fall. Although stocks are up sharply from a year ago, a large part of the supply is in the Government loan program which has been a price-bolstering factor. If another large corn crop is in prospect this year, prices likely will decline seasonally but the drop could be smaller than in 1977. If crop prospects are less than favorable, corn prices would likely be strong.

Large U.S. soybean supplies are holding prices of soybean meal and most other high protein feeds below a year earlier. Soybean meal supplies for the marketing year ending September 30, 1978 are estimated at about 19 percent above the previous year. Although both domestic use and exports of soybean meal likely will be substantially larger this year than last, carryover stocks of soybean meal on October 1, 1978 likely will be up around 65 percent from a year earlier to 380,000 short tons. Domestic use during the 1977/78 marketing year is projected at a new high of 16.5 million tons, about 2.4 million above the previous year. Exports are expected to total about 5.6 million tons, up 1 million from the prior 12 months.

The strong demand pushed soybean meal prices (49 percent, Decatur) up from $151 a ton last October to $196 a ton in mid-May. But prices in mid-May were still around $75 below that of a year earlier. The record-large U.S. soybean supply is helping to prevent a sharp runup in soybean meal prices as a result of an expected smaller 1978 Brazilian bean crop and Peru's modest fishmeal production. If prospects continue favorable for a large U.S. soybean crop this year, soybean meal prices could weaken some later in the season but they probably will not drop below 1977 levels this fall.

EGGS

Egg production will likely continue 2 to 3 percent above a year earlier through the summer, but it will likely drop below 1977 in the fall. Egg prices will increase seasonally in coming months and probably will average near a year earlier this summer. Fall prices are likely to be well above October-December 1977 if output is down as expected.

Output Gains Again

Egg production was up 3 percent from a year earlier in April, after slipping from 5 percent above in January to only 2 percent larger in March. The decline in the margins over 1977 from January to March was largely due to increased culling of old layers. Producers were apparently apprehensive about their profits with such a large gain in production. They responded by increasing their culling of old layers. However, this spring the situation looks better and producers reduced culling. This resulted in layer numbers climbing from 1.3 percent above a year ago on April 1, to 2.5 percent on May 1.

Layers on farms and eggs produced

Calendar quarters	Number of layers		Eggs per layer		Eggs produced	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
	Mil.		*No.*		*Mil. doz.*	
I	276	282	57.6	58.5	1,324.3	1,373.3
II	269		59.6		1,335.0	
III	271		58.8		1,329.9	
IV	285		59.6		1,413.5	
Annual	275		235.6		5,403.9	

Spring and Summer Output Depends on Culling Rate

Egg production in coming months will depend heavily on producers' decisions about culling of old layers since fewer replacement pullets will be available. The hatch of egg-type chicks and placement of pullet chicks in broiler hatchery supply flocks 5 to 6 months earlier indicates there will be 6 percent fewer replacement pullets entering the laying flock through the summer. The hatch indicates that there will be around 8 percent fewer egg-type replacement pullets but 12 percent more broiler-type replacements.

During January-March, a total of 55.8 million mature chickens were slaughtered under federal inspection, 3.1 million more than a year earlier. Light fowl (from the table egg flock) were up 3.3 million to 48.7 million while heavy fowl dropped 200,000 to 7.2 million. However, weekly reports show that slaughter dropped sharply below a year earlier in April and early May.

Table 2—Egg-type chick hatchery operations

Month	Hatch			Eggs in incubators first of month change from year earlier	
	1976	1977	1978	1977	1978
	Thou.			*Pct.*	
January	35,844	40,338	36,751	12	-11
February	39,637	40,893	37,123	12	-14
March	50,055	51,265	46,992	1	-5
April	51,482	55,133	51,401	8	-6
May	48,233	52,452		11	2
June	42,351	44,700		4	
July	38,609	37,412		-1	
August	38,257	37,821		0	
September	37,721	37,394		-5	
October	37,039	37,559		-6	
November	36,305	34,470		-5	
December	36,647	32,476		-9	

The reduced number of replacement pullets available and the high level of cullings during most of 1977 point to a mature hen slaughter below 1977 during most of the remainder of 1978. Producers can keep their old layers longer by force molting them. On May 1, 1978, there were 4.9 percent of the layers in 17 States in the process of being molted and another 10.6 percent that had completed at least one molt. The comparable figures of a year ago were 5.1 percent being molted and 11.8 percent with molt completed.

Table 3—Force moltings and light-type hen slaughter, 1976-78

Month	Forced molt layers[1]						Light-type hens slaughtered under federal inspection		
	Being molted			Molt completed					
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
	Percent			*Percent*			*Thousand*		
January	2.2	3.2	2.4	16.0	15.1	13.6	14,928	14,076	15,804
February	3.6	3.4	3.7	14.5	14.4	11.9	13,680	14,519	15,232
March	3.3	3.9	3.8	12.1	13.8	12.7	14,119	16,758	17,620
April	3.2	2.7	3.3	13.2	12.5	12.1	16,918	16,587	
May	4.7	5.1	4.9	13.0	11.8	10.6	10,445	14,160	
June	6.6	5.5		13.5	11.3		11,589	15,361	
July	4.3	4.1		14.4	13.3		11,732	10,163	
August	4.7	3.6		15.4	14.3		11,393	11,976	
September	3.5	3.2		13.9	14.4		11,488	12,861	
October	3.6	4.6		15.0	13.9		11,850	12,525	
November	4.6	3.8		14.9	14.7		10.451	11,837	
December	3.3	3.0		15.9	15.4		12,346	13,990	

[1] Percent of hens and pullets of laying age in 17 selected states.

With reduced cullings at least partially offsetting the smaller number of replacement pullets, the laying flock will likely average around 1 to 2 percent above 1977 through the summer. The rate of lay should also remain above a year earlier. Thus, egg production this spring and summer will likely be 2 to 3 percent above April-September 1977. However, if the profits of egg producers do not improve as expected, producers could cut the laying flock below last year by midsummer by simply culling at the same rate as they did in 1977.

Fall Output Likely To Lag 1977

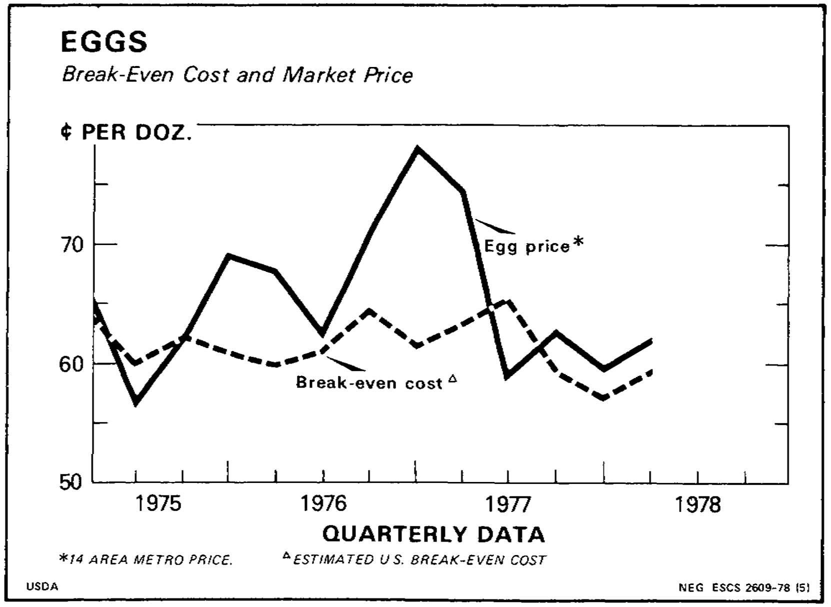
Egg production this fall will likely lag October-December 1977 because the large jump in output from the third to fourth quarter last year probably will not be repeated. In 8 of the 10 years prior to 1977, production increased from the third to the fourth quarter. During these 8 years the average increase from July-September to October-December was 22 million dozen, with the largest increase being 38 million dozen in 1970. However, production showed a huge 84-million-dozen increase in 1977. The sharp increase was caused by a jump in layer numbers and output per hen. If we assume that third quarter output will be 2 percent above 1977, production would total 1,360 million dozen. For output to equal the 1,414 million dozen of last fall, output would have to increase 54 million dozen (4 percent) from the third quarter to October-December 1978. This would take a substantial increase in layer numbers and output per hen. The rate of lay may remain above a year earlier this fall. However, for layer numbers to show the necessary increase, the hatch of egg-type chicks would have to be well above a year earlier in coming months and the cull of old layers in October-December would have to drop substantially. Thus, it would seem likely that egg production this fall will be below a year earlier.

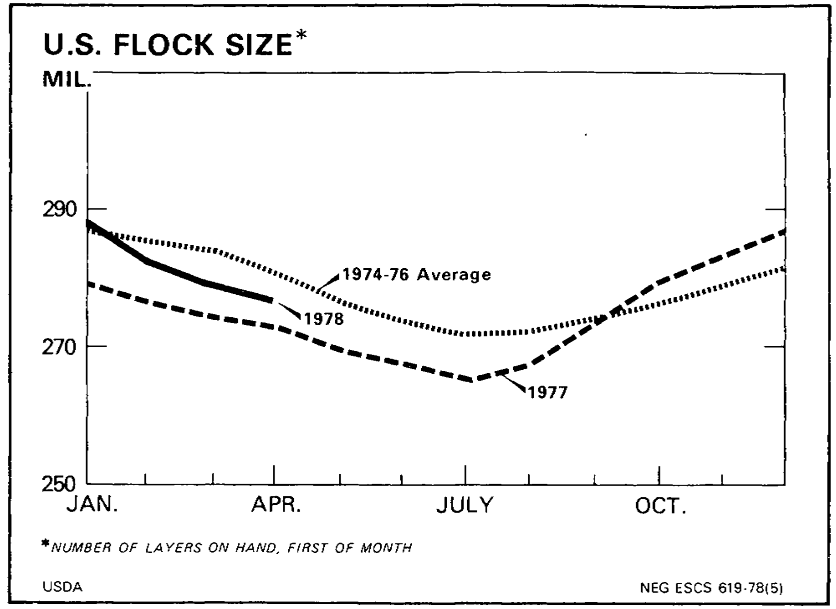
Egg Prices To Strengthen Seasonally

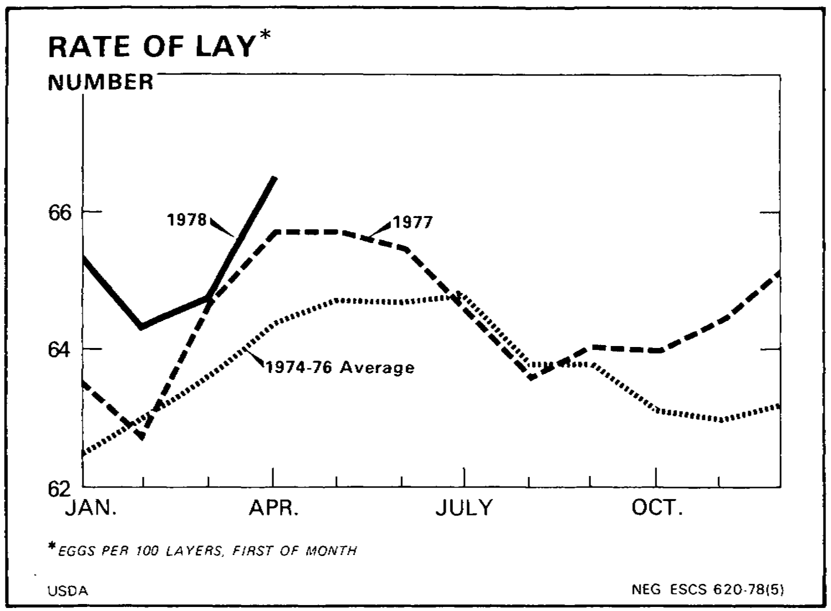
Prices for Grade A cartoned large eggs in New York averaged 62 cents a dozen in January-March, 13 cents below the unusually high levels of a year earlier. Egg prices strengthened to around 67 cents in late March as Easter approached. However, as egg supplies showed their post-Easter buildup, prices slipped back to 52 cents a dozen in late April. Prices showed some strength in early May but slipped back to 50 cents in late May. However, prices should rise seasonally as summer approaches. Second quarter cartoned eggs in New York will likely average slightly below the 58 cents in April-June 1977.

Summer egg prices are expected to increase seasonally and will likely average near the 61.5 cents of a year earlier. Total egg supplies this summer are expected to be around 2 percent above 1977, but increased hatching use will result in table egg supplies showing a smaller increase. In addition, the expected higher than year-earlier prices of high protein food will help increase the demand for eggs.

Fall egg prices are expected to be well above the 59-cent average in October-December 1977 because of reduced egg supplies and increased demand for eggs.


EGGS
Break-Even Cost and Market Price
¢ PER DOZ.
70
60
50
Egg price*
Break-even cost △
1975
1976
1977
1978
QUARTERLY DATA
*14 AREA METRO PRICE.
△ESTIMATED U.S. BREAK-EVEN COST
USDA
NEG ESCS 2609-78 (5)


U.S. FLOCK SIZE*
MIL.
290
270
250
1974-76 Average
1978
1977
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*NUMBER OF LAYERS ON HAND, FIRST OF MONTH
USDA
NEG ESCS 619-78(5)


RATE OF LAY*
NUMBER
66
64
62
1978
1977
1974-76 Average
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*EGGS PER 100 LAYERS, FIRST OF MONTH
USDA
NEG ESCS 620-78(5)

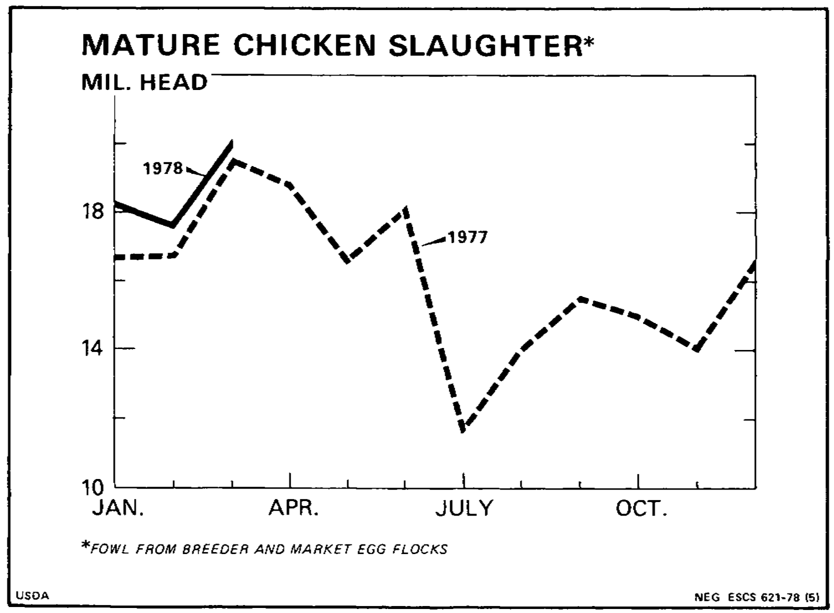

MATURE CHICKEN SLAUGHTER*
MIL. HEAD
18
14
10
1978
1977
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*FOWL FROM BREEDER AND MARKET EGG FLOCKS
USDA
NEG ESCS 621-78 (5)

Table 4—Egg prices, 1977-78

Month & year	E.M.E.C. quotes on market values[1] East	E.M.E.C. quotes on market values[1] Midwest	Received by producers United States[2]	Cartoned Grade A large New York[3]
	Cents			
1977				
January	68.8	68.1	65.1	81.0
February	63.2	62.8	66.2	76.2
March	56.6	56.2	58.8	67.4
April	48.7	47.6	55.3	61.4
May	45.3	45.1	49.1	55.0
June	48.0	48.0	46.8	57.0
July	52.7	52.0	50.7	62.4
August	50.7	50.4	51.5	61.4
September	48.0	46.5	52.6	60.8
October	46.2	45.2	47.3	56.0
November	44.6	44.6	51.3	56.6
December	54.4	54.1	53.6	64.0
1978				
January	44.6	43.7	49.4	57.2
February	54.2	52.8	55.1	64.9
March	53.0	52.3	55.4	64.0
April	46.4	45.0	52.2	57.9
May				
June				
July				
August				
,September				
October				
November				
December				

[1] Average of weekly price quotations for nest run eggs by the Egg Market Evaluation Committee. Does not necessarily represent prices at which eggs are traded in the market. [2] Average of all eggs sold by farmers including hatching eggs and eggs sold at retail. [3] Sales to volume buyers, store door delivery, consumer Grade A large.

Table 5—Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under federal inspection, 1977-78

Period[1]	Shell eggs broken	Egg products produced[2] Liquid[3]	Egg products produced[2] Frozen	Egg products produced[2] Dried
	Thou. doz.	*Thou. lbs.*	*Thou. lbs.*	*Thou. lbs.*
1977				
Dec. 19-Jan. 15	41,440	23,638	22,606	4,225
Jan. 16-Feb. 12	41,678	25,598	21,842	4,588
Feb. 13-Mar. 12	47,126	29,246	23,375	5,725
Mar. 13-Apr. 9	48,514	29,798	24,759	5,263
Apr. 10-May 7	56,549	33,807	29,849	6,518
May 8-June 4	60,437	35,012	31,644	7,001
June 5-July 2	63,793	35,114	34,044	7,688
July 3-July 30	58,114	31,106	30,533	6,349
July 31-Aug. 27	55,842	31,932	26,739	5,979
Aug. 28-Sept. 30	67,236	38,286	32,030	6,693
Oct. 1-Nov. 5	66,346	37,841	34,438	6,999
Nov. 6-Dec. 3	49,725	27,184	27,330	4,994
Dec. 4-Dec. 31	47,960	25,973	26,340	5,026
1978				
Jan. 1-Jan. 28	48,855	27,867	25,652	5,506
Jan. 29-Feb. 25	47,627	29,218	24,983	5,144
Feb. 26-Mar. 25	45,341	28,348	23,021	4,000
Mar. 26-Apr. 22	51,948	30,904	24,759	5,263

[1] Weeks in 1977 and 1978. [2] Includes ingredients added. [3] Liquid egg product produced for immediate consumption and for processing.

Breaking Use Up, Stocks Down

Eggs broken under federal inspection in January-March totaled around 155 million dozen, 6 percent above a year earlier. However, most of the increase came early in the year and breaking use has dropped to 1977 levels in recent weeks.

With the increased breakings in late 1977 and early this year, cold storage holdings of frozen egg products have been running above a year earlier. However, as breakings dropped to 1977 levels, stocks of egg products slipped below last year. Holdings of frozen egg products on May 1, 1978 totaled 22.3 million pounds, 12 percent below a year ago. Part of this drop is due to the sharp jump in egg products exported this year.

Egg breakings will likely continue large in coming months and may surpass 1977 levels, especially if egg product exports continue heavy. With the expected higher-than-year-earlier prices late in the year, commercial egg breakers may try to build up their stocks in coming months so they will not have to purchase shell eggs this fall, a time when shell egg prices are usually at their seasonal peaks.

Exports Up Sharply, Shipments Down

Exports of shell eggs and egg products totaled 31.7 million dozen (shell equivalent), over three times year-earlier levels. Shell egg exports were up 72 percent to 14.3 million dozen. But the sharp increase was in the export of egg products. Exports of dried egg products jumped from 400,000 pounds to 2.5 million pounds, while exports of egg products other than dried rose from 644,000 pounds in January-March 1977 to 9.9 million pounds in the first quarter of 1978.

Shipments of shell eggs and egg products to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in January-March 1978 totaled 5.7 million dozen (shell equivalent), down 463,000 dozen from a year earlier. All of the decline was in the shipment of egg products since shell egg shipments were up 21 percent to 5.2 million dozen.

Egg Prospects Improved for January-June 1979

The number of hens and pullets of laying age is expected to decline below year-earlier levels this fall and remain below going into 1979. Lower production levels in late 1978 will lead to higher egg

Table 6—Total eggs: Supply and utilization, 1976-78

Year and quarters	Supply				Utilization					
							Domestic disappearance			
	Production	Imports[1]	Beginning stocks[1]	Total supply	Ending stocks[1]	Exports and shipments[1]	Eggs used for hatching	Military[1]	Civilian[1] Total	Civilian[1] Per capita
	Million dozen									*Number*
1976										
I	1,352.1	(2)	28.2	1,380.3	23.1	15.2	104.6	13.1	1,224.3	69.2
II	1,337.1	.1	23.1	1,360.3	23.6	15.9	108.1	10.8	1,201.9	67.8
III	1,334.7	1.4	23.6	1,359.7	23.3	18.0	96.4	9.3	1,212.7	68.2
IV	1,352.6	1.0	23.3	1,376.9	20.7	16.2	97.4	12.2	1,230.4	69.1
1977										
I	1,324.3	1.1	20.7	1,346.1	19.9	16.1	109.8	7.6	1,192.7	66.9
II	1,335.0	6.0	19.9	1,360.9	25.0	23.2	113.4	10.9	1,188.4	66.5
III	1,329.9	6.9	25.0	1,361.8	27.1	26.7	100.7	10.0	1,197.3	66.9
IV	1,413.8	.2	27.1	1,441.1	23.7	24.6	103.4	7.8	1,281.6	71.4
1978										
I	1,373.3	1.4	23.7	1,398.4	18.5	37.4	111.2	6.6	1,224.7	68.1
II										
III										
IV										

[1] Shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of egg product. [2] Less than 100,000 dozen.

prices than in October-December 1977 but production costs likely will also be a little higher.

Egg production costs during January-June 1979 likely will be moderately above the first half of 1978. Producers are expected to plant fewer acres to feed grains this spring but more acres are likely to be planted to soybeans. If indicated plantings materialize and growing conditions are favorable, the 1978 harvest of feed grains and soybeans would be large this fall. Despite larger supplies, feed ingredient prices during January-June 1979 may average a little above year-earlier levels. Government programs, including increased loan levels and farmer-owned reserves, will contribute strength to feed prices in 1979.

Demand for eggs may be a little stronger in 1979 than in 1978 because of continued growth in general economic activity, high prices for other protein foods, and more eggs going for hatchery use. Additional eggs will be needed for hatchery use in the first half of next year because of continued expansion in the broiler industry. Also, there may be more eggs going for hatching egg-type pullets for replacement purposes. Breaking use will remain strong but may not exceed the relatively large use expected during January-June 1978.

Layer numbers are expected to slip below year-earlier levels this fall and remain below going into 1979. Producers' profit margins he last half of 1978 will not only determine the size of the laying flock going into 1979, but also the number of egg-type chicks hatched for pullets entering the laying flock in the first half of 1979. Poor profits in the last half of 1978 could result in layer numbers on January 1, 1979 as much as 2 percent below a year earlier. In addition, there likely would be no more replacement pullets in January-June 1979 than this year. However, excellent profits would likely lead to a beginning-year laying flock near this year and a sizable increase in replacement pullets next year.

Table 7—Estimated January-June 1979 egg price/production relationships[1]

Total egg production: Million dozens	Total egg production: Percent change from year earlier	New York cartoned large egg prices[2]
		Cents per dozen
2,829	+3	50-53
2,802	+2	53-56
2,775	+1	56-59
2,748	0	[3]59-62
2,721	-1	62-65
2,694	-2	65-68
2,667	-3	68-71

[1] Based on historical relationships. [2] USDA, cartoned, consumer Grade A, volume buyers, store door delivery. [3] The estimated 59-62 cents a dozen is based on prospective conditions for general economic activity, hatching and breaking use, and assumes no change from the estimated 1977 first half total egg production.

The prices, other than the base price, were estimated by assuming the same conditions as under the base except that total egg production was changed.

Strong prices for other high protein foods and more eggs going for hatchery use, combined with total egg production equal to January-June 1978, would be expected to result in the New York cartoned egg prices in the first half of 1979 averaging around 59 to 62 cents a dozen. This compares with the 59 cents a dozen estimated for January-June 1978.

BROILERS

Producers are continuing to expand broiler production and output during the second half of this year may be 8 to 10 percent above July-December 1977. Despite the larger production this year, broiler prices will continue strong and exceed year-earlier levels during the rest of 1978.

Larger Output To Continue

Very favorable relationships between production and marketing costs and market prices for broilers are causing most broiler firms to push production to new highs and near capacity limits. Since August 1975, broiler meat output in federally inspected plants has been above the same months of the previous year, with the exception of July 1977 (because of 1 less slaughter day in 1977 than in 1976).

Production of broiler meat during the first quarter was up 8 percent from January-March 1977. The number of broilers marketed gained 6 percent and the average liveweight was up nearly 2 percent from a year ago. Weekly slaughter reports and broiler chick placements indicate that the number of broilers marketed during April-June will be up around 4 percent. The average liveweight during April and early May continued to run around 2 percent above last year and likely will continue higher during June. Thus, broiler meat output for April-June probably will be up around 6 percent from 1977.

The narrowing of the increase over 1977 during April-June is largely the result of a shortage of hatching eggs. Producers responded to poor profit margins during late 1976 and in 1977 by reducing the number of pullet chicks placed for the broiler hatchery supply flock. Based on pullet chicks placed 7 to 14 months earlier, the hatchery supply flock was declining in early 1978 relative to 1977 and dropped below year-earlier levels during March and April before turning upward. The ratio between the number of eggs set weekly and the pullet chick placements 7 to 14 months earlier reached a high of 4.2 during April compared with 3.8 a year earlier. The number of broiler eggs from each layer in the hatchery supply flock has trended upward in recent years.

However, the indicated flock size from pullet chicks placed can be misleading. For example, layers can be kept in the flock beyond their normal length of laying period. Also, eggs can be used during periods of tight supplies that normally would be rejected for hatchery use.

Table 8—Broiler supply and prices

Year and quarters	Federally inspected slaughter				Total production RTC[1]	Per capita consumption	Prices	
	Number	Av. wt.	Live weight pounds	Certified RTC wt.			Farm	9-city
	Mil.	*Lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Cts/lbs.*	*Cts./lb.*
1976								
I	765	3.82	2,922	2,116	2,136	9.7	24.6	42.2
II	843	3.78	3,189	2,314	2,335	10.4	24.1	41.7
III	865	3.79	3,277	2,372	2,392	10.6	24.0	41.5
IV	780	3.87	3,020	2,185	2,205	9.7	19.8	35.5
Year	3,253	3,81	12,408	8,987	9,067	40.4	23.1	40.2
1977								
I	782	3.82	2,985	2,156	2,201	9.8	23.5	40.9
II	869	3.80	3,305	2,399	2,447	10.8	24.4	42.3
III	884	3.78	3,340	2,424	2,474	10.9	24.6	42.4
IV	798	3.90	3,110	2,248	2,296	10.2	21.4	37.6
Year	3,334	3,82	12,741	9,227	9,418	41.7	23.6	40.8
1978								
I	831	3.88	3,226	2,327	2,375	10.5	24.0	41.8
II								
III								
IV								
Year								

[1] Total production equals federally inspected slaughter plus other slaughter minus cut-up and further processing condemnations.

Table 9—Broiler: Eggs set and broiler chicks placed weekly in 21 commercial broiler producing States, 1976-78

Week ending Saturday	Eggs set 1975-76	Eggs set 1976-77	Eggs set 1977-78	Percent of previous year	Chicks placed 1975-76	Chicks placed 1976-77	Chicks placed 1977-78	Percent of previous year
	Thousand			*Percent*	*Thousand*			*Percent*
November								
27	72,321	74,888	81,729	109	58,348	60,965	64,008	105
December								
4	68,101	74,337	82,489	111	59,517	61,886	66,475	107
11	72,353	75,818	82,889	109	59,394	61,474	66,748	109
18	73,231	77,249	83,576	108	59,170	61,040	65,874	108
25	72,752	77,035	83,249	108	56,368	60,857	66,077	109
January								
1	73,593	78,181	84,096	108	59,128	62,103	66,146	107
8	74,074	78,855	84,911	108	59,961	63,278	67,167	106
15	74,905	78,526	84,828	108	59,716	63,400	67,971	107
22	75,253	77,721	85,761	110	60,608	64,108	68,093	106
29	74,205	79,282	86,314	109	61,168	64,570	67,669	105
February								
5	76,270	81,246	85,618	105	61,397	64,384	68,341	106
12	78,697	82,917	86,134	104	62,089	63,704	69,242	109
19	80,029	84,084	87,545	104	60,489	65,301	69,461	106
26	80,988	84,543	87,041	103	62,870	66,828	68,886	103
March								
5	81,478	85,611	88,868	104	64,639	68,154	70,621	104
12	81,792	85,994	89,170	104	65,667	69,266	70,644	102
19	82,119	85,770	89,865	105	66,944	69,182	71,655	104
26	82,832	87,004	91,270	105	67,168	70,298	72,551	103
April								
,2	83,405	87,804	92,619	105	67,449	70,744	73,309	104
9	83,261	88,007	93,761	107	68,039	70,293	73,031	104
16	83,073	88,101	94,701	107	68,560	72,090	74,270	103
23	82,134	86,079	94,409	110	68,729	72,219	75,375	104
30	83,482	87,322	94,469	108	68,869	72,519	76,249	105
May								
7	83,402	87,675	95,367	109	68,369	72,251	76,895	106
14	83,302	88,170	95,652	108	67,075	71,130	76,144	107
21	83,767	87,316			68,461	72,464		
28	83,815	86,791			68,729	72,335		
June								
4	83,331	86,629			68,662	72,560		
11	83,105	87,095			68,899	71,150		
18	81,278	84,877			69,152	71,461		
25	77,495	80,751			68,412	70,762		
July								
2	80,098	83,014			68,363	71,132		
9	80,641	84,070			66,538	68,712		
16	79,981	83,548			62,977	65,004		
23	79,317	80,638			65,615	66,866		
30	78,625	78,740			65,670	67,368		
August								
6	77,629	79,283			65,182	65,949		
13	76,895	80,185			64,446	63,608		
20	76,602	79,871			63,535	61,854		
27	77,723	80,123			63,297	63,454		
September								
3	73,964	78,113			62,768	64,570		
10	65,270	72,281			62,389	64,009		
17	71,768	77,483			63,517	64,526		
24	76,254	81,462			60,550	62,943		
October								
1	73,645	80,737			52,917	57,463		
7	64,939	76,316			58,163	61,550		
14	67,252	73,052			62,280	65,494		
21	73,567	77,022			60,217	64,994		
28	76,581	80,743			53,091	61,223		
November								
5	74,739	79,144			54,404	58,588		
12	75,892	82,427			60,157	61,857		
19	74,933	82,537			62,816	64,880		
	4,026,158	4,246,467			3,292,938	3,439,180		

Table 10—Broiler chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery flocks

	Broiler-type chicks hatched			Pullet chicks placed in broiler hatchery supply flocks					
				Monthly placements			Cummulative placements 7-14 months earlier		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1977	1978	1979
	Million			*Thousand*			*Thousand*		
January	278.6	294.3	313.0	2,423	2,585	2,687	21,487	21,934	
February	268.2	272.4	288.9	2,556	2,419	2,751	21,978	22,282	
March	309.5	323.2	332.3	2,907	2,919	3,309	22,435	22,353	
April	310.6	324.6	337.9	3,104	3,275	3,629	22,596	22,469	
May	321.1	337.4		3,164	3,025		22,708	23,063	
June	309.2	320.1		2,648	2,730		22,235	22,846	
July	303.9	310.6		2,797	2,782		21,678	22,584	
August	295.9	294.7		2,836	2,618		21,099	22,246	
September	271.9	280.0		2,584	2,701		20,870	22,267	
October	268.2	290.9		2,668	3,013		20,992	22,794	
November	267.9	282.2		2,434	2,702		21,431	23,805	
December	283.0	306.3		2,547	3,013		21,872		

Broiler profit margins improved in the second half of 1977 and producers increased pullet chick placements. These started showing up in the flock in May. By late this summer, the hatchery supply flocks may be 7 percent above a year earlier and large enough to sustain sizable further expansion in broiler output.

Favorable profit margins for broilers so far in 1978 and prospects for continued strong red meat prices and adequate feed supplies will cause broiler producers to expand production in the second half of 1978. There likely will be adequate hatching egg supplies and production of broiler meat during the second half of 1978 probably will be 8 to 10 percent or more above July-December 1977.

Strong Broiler Prices

Broiler prices have been exceptionally strong in 1978 because of sharply higher red meat prices than in 1977. Although broiler meat supplies were well above 1977, January-March wholesale prices in 9 cities averaged nearly 42 cents a pound, up about a cent from a year ago. Prices during April and May have been very volatile, ranging between 42 and 49 cents a pound. Prices for April-June likely will average 3 to 5 cents a pound above the 42 cents of both the previous quarter and a year earlier. Higher red meat prices, gains in disposable consumer incomes, and seasonal increases in demand are expected to push broiler prices up to the upper 40-cents-a-pound level during the summer even in the face of a substantial increase in broiler supplies.

Prospects Favorable for Fourth Quarter

Current conditions appear good for the broiler industry during the balance of 1978. Consumer disposable incomes are rising, red meat supplies are lagging, and feed supplies are adequate.

Consumers' real income lagged in early 1978, largely because of the coal strike and weather disruptions, but is expected to bounce back during the second quarter. Incomes are expected to rise further and outpace inflation during the balance of 1978.

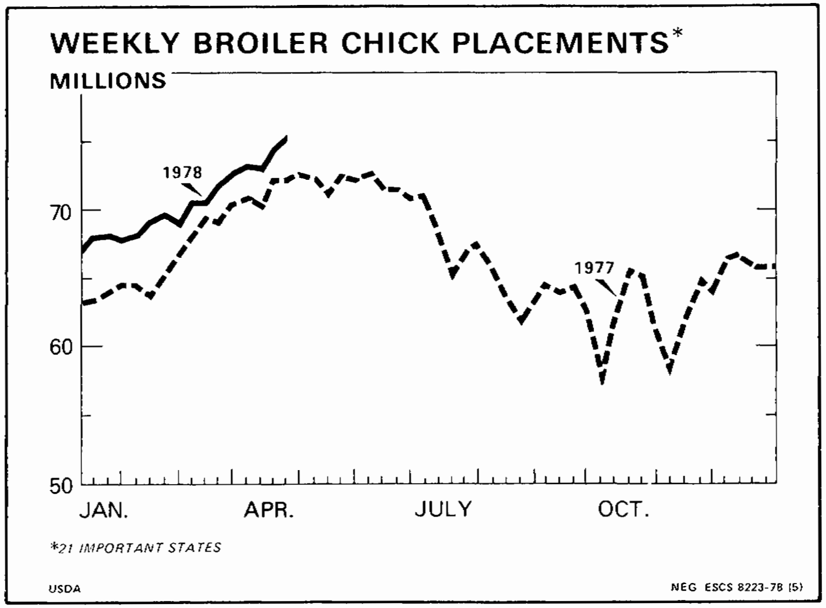
Red meat supplies during October-December will be below year-earlier levels. Pork supplies may exceed a year earlier but lower beef supplies will be more than offsetting. In addition, a larger proportion of the beef will be from higher priced grain-fed cattle and substantially less of the lower priced beef from old cows and other cattle marketed with little or no grain.

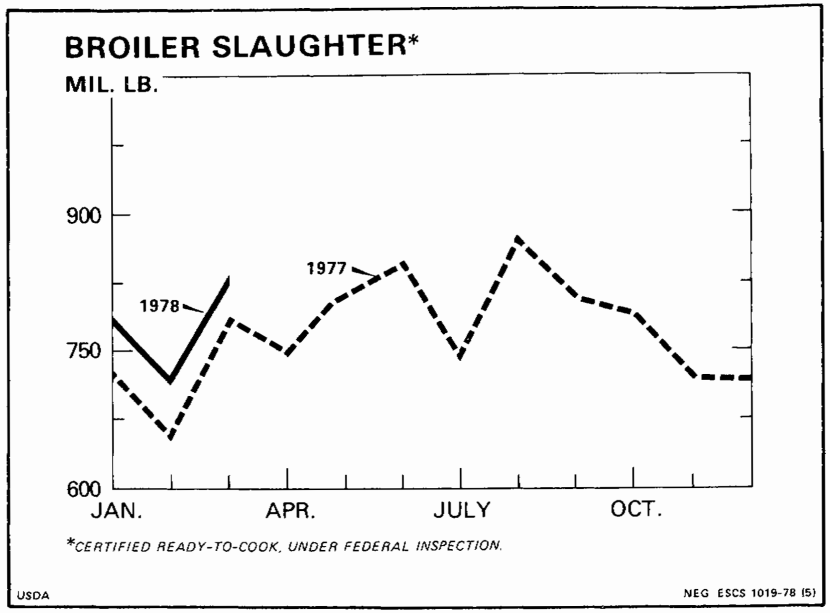
Table 11—Estimated 4th quarter 1978 broiler price/consumption relationships[1]

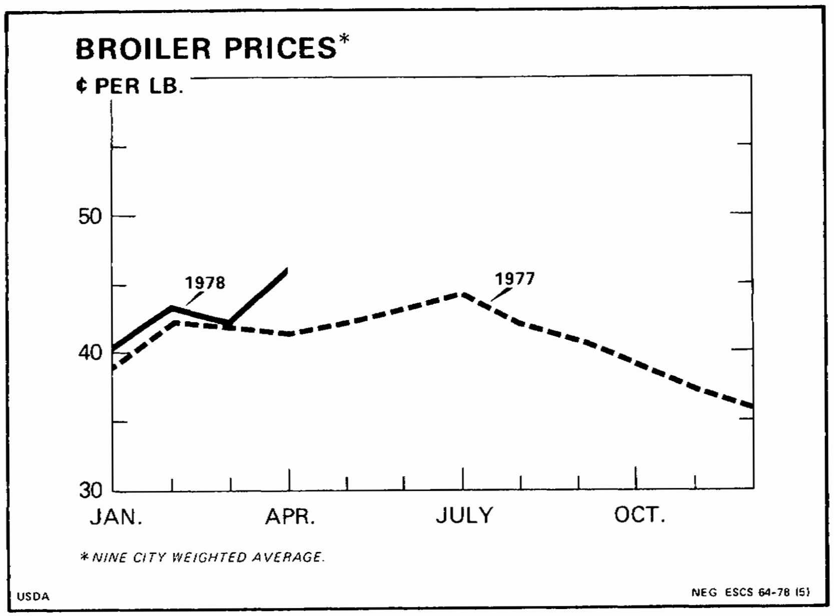
Domestic civilian per capita consumption		Estimated 9-city wholesale broiler price
Pounds	Percent change from year earlier	
		Cents per lb.
11.7	+15	41-43
11.2	+10	43-45
10.7	+5	45-47
10.2	-0-	[2]47-49
9.7	-5	49-51
9.2	-10	51-53
8.7	-15	53-55

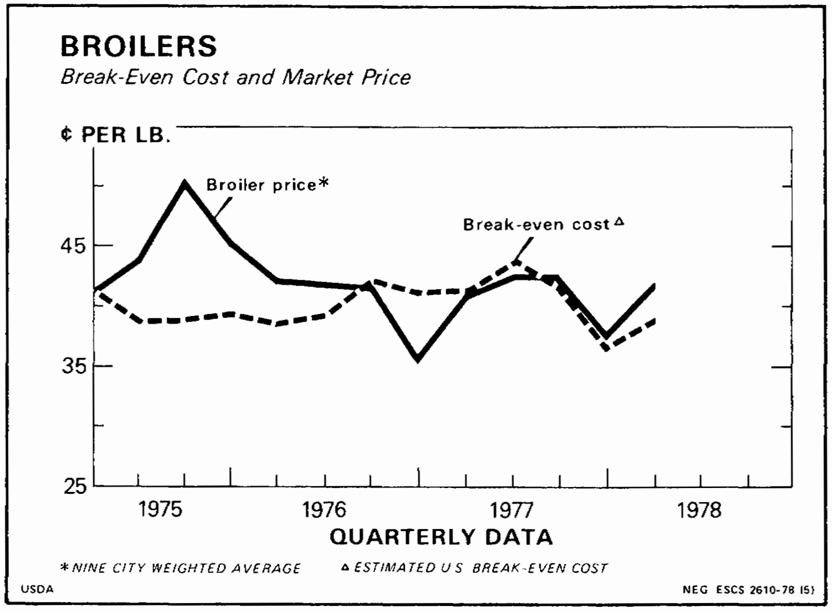
[1]Based on historical relationships. [2]The estimated 47-49 cents per pound is based on prospective conditions for competing meats and general economic activity and assumes no change from a year earlier in per capita consumption of broilers.

The prices other than the base 47-49 cents per pound were estimated by assuming the same conditions for competing meats and economic activity as under the base but various changes from a year earlier in the per capita consumption of broilers.


WEEKLY BROILER CHICK PLACEMENTS*
MILLIONS
1978
1977
70
60
50
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*21 IMPORTANT STATES
USDA
NEG ESCS 8223-78 (5)


BROILER SLAUGHTER*
MIL. LB.
900
750
600
1977
1978
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*CERTIFIED READY-TO-COOK, UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION.
USDA
NEG ESCS 1019-78 (5)


BROILER PRICES*
¢ PER LB.
50
40
30
1978
1977
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*NINE CITY WEIGHTED AVERAGE.
USDA
NEG ESCS 64-78 (5)


BROILERS
Break-Even Cost and Market Price
¢ PER LB.
Broiler price*
Break-even cost△
45
35
25
1975
1976
1977
1978
QUARTERLY DATA
*NINE CITY WEIGHTED AVERAGE
△ ESTIMATED U.S. BREAK-EVEN COST
USDA
NEG ESCS 2610-78 (5)

Higher consumers' real income combined with lagging red meat supplies will mean much stronger demand for broilers during October-December this year than in 1977. Broiler prices normally decline seasonally late in the year because of consumers' shift to other meats during the holiday season. However, the downward pressures on broilers from the other meats will be less this year than in other recent years.

Production costs during the fourth quarter of 1978 likely will be moderately above year-earlier levels. Changes in Government programs, such as higher loan levels for grains and soybeans for 1978 crops and Government-held reserves, likely will lead to higher feed ingredient prices for broiler producers this fall even though grain and soybean supplies may be more than adequate.

If red meat supplies and consumers' disposable incomes turn out about as expected during October-December this year and broiler output is up around 10 percent from last year, the 9-city broiler price probably will average 5 to 7 cents a pound above the 37.6 cents of October-December 1977. However, if broiler output holds at about 1977 levels, past relationships indicate that prices would average about 10 cents above last year.

Larger Exports, Smaller Shipments

Exports and shipments to U.S. territories of young chicken meat during January-March this year rose 7 percent to 115 million pounds. All of the gain was in exports since shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands declined slightly from a year earlier to 35.9 million pounds. Exports rose 11 percent to 78.9 million pounds with all of the increase going to the Caribbean and to the Far East. Exports to these two areas were up 54 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Japan and Hong Kong were by far the largest importers of U.S. chicken during this period.

1977 Broiler Crop Another Record

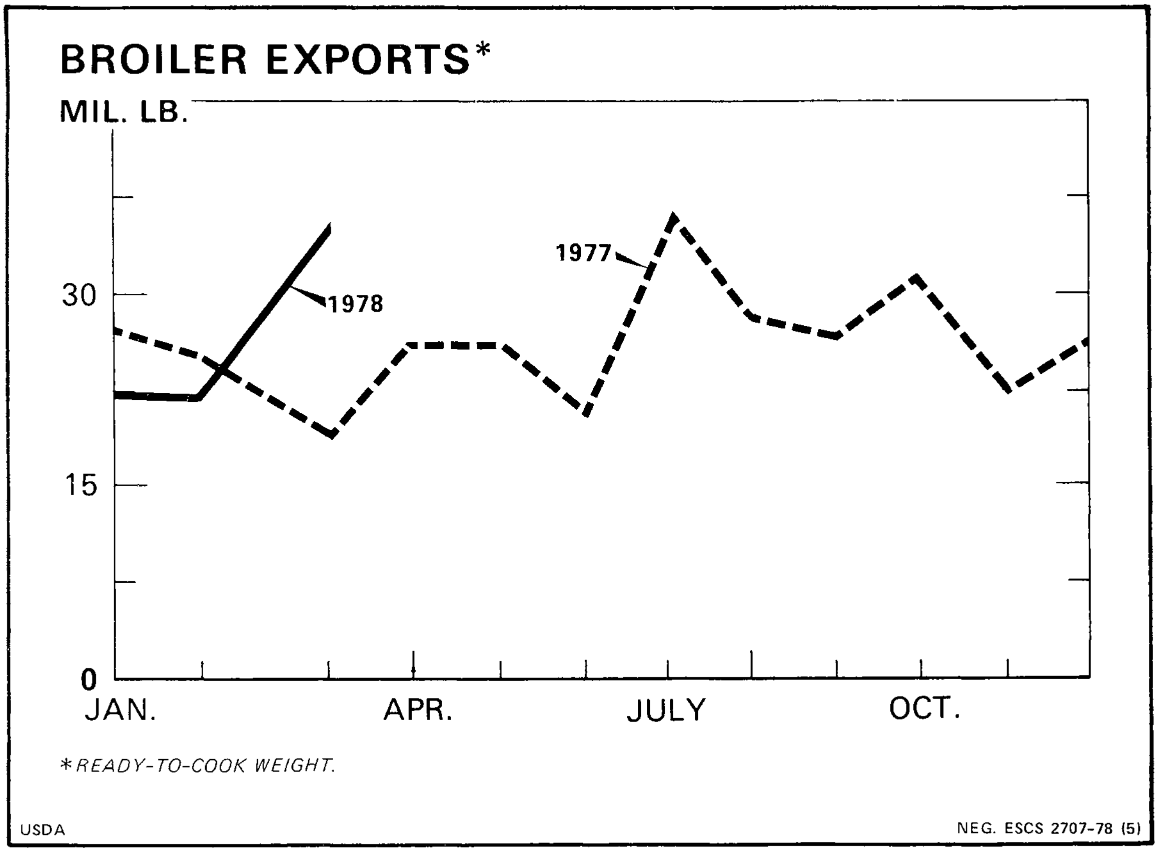
Broiler production reached another new high last year. The number of broilers raised in the United States in 1977 (December 1-November 30) increased nearly 4 percent to 3.4 billion birds. The 10 largest producing States produced around 83 percent of the total U.S. production, about the same as a year ago. However, out of the top 10 States, production was down from the prevous year in Alabama, Mississippi, Maryland, Texas, and Delaware. The largest declines were in Texas and Delaware where production was off 3 and 2 percent, respectively.

Arkansas, the top producing State, increased production by 5 percent to 570 million birds, over 80 million more than Georgia, the second largest producing State. Arkansas accounted for nearly 17 percent of the total birds produced. The ranking of the top 10 States in 1977 was unchanged from 1976 with all except Virginia producing over 100 million broilers.

Table 12—Young chicken supply and utilization, 1977-78

Year	Production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply	End stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance	Per capita
	Million pounds							*Pounds*
1977:								
January	728.7	32.9	761.6	27.4	38.6	1.3	694.3	3.24
February	673.1	27.4	700.5	24.6	36.7	1.7	637.5	2.98
March	799.2	24.6	823.8	26.5	31.6	2.9	762.8	3.56
April	760.0	26.5	786.5	25.2	36.0	2.8	722.5	3.37
May	826.3	25.2	851.5	27.9	38.1	2.0	783.5	3.65
June	861.0	27.9	888.9	31.3	32.0	3.4	822.2	3.83
July	761.0	31.3	792.3	30.3	46.3	.4	715.3	3.33
August	888.5	30.3	918.8	29.6	41.4	.3	847.5	3.94
September	824.7	29.6	854.3	30.7	39.1	.1	784.4	3.65
October	791.5	30.7	822.2	31.2	34.8	2.0	754.2	3.50
November	735.0	31.2	766.2	33.3	25.6	2.1	705.2	3.27
December	769.1	33.3	802.4	29.4	41.4	2.7	728.9	3.38
1978:								
January	797.8	29.4	827.2	27.5	36.0	2.2	761.5	3.53
February	730.7	27.5	758.2	21.8	32.7	2.1	701.6	3.25
March	847.0	21.8	868.8	21.7	46.1	3.1	797.9	3.70

[1] Total monthly production is estimated by multiplying the monthly federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio used in 1978 is the same as the one in 1977.



TURKEYS

Turkey meat output likely will exceed year-earlier levels during the second half of 1978 with much of the gain due to heavier marketing weights. Turkey prices so far this year have been strong and likely will continue strong throughout 1978.

Production Expansion To Ease

Turkey meat production in federally inspected plants during January-March was up 9 percent from the record-high levels of a year ago to 228 million pounds. The larger output this year was caused by a nearly 3-percent gain in the number of turkeys marketed and little over a 5-percent increase in the average liveweight of turkey marketed. In addition, ante-mortem and post-mortem condemnations (pounds condemned as percent of equivalent weight of quantity inspected) in slaughtering plants were down from 2.78 percent in 1977 to 2.67 percent in 1978.

Turkey meat output will continue above year-ago levels in coming months. However, much of the increase over 1977 levels will continue to be from heavier marketing weights, as producers continue to shift away from light breed turkeys to heavy breeds. During the current hatching season, September 1977 through April 1978, heavy breed poults accounted for 94 percent of total poults hatched. This compares with 89 percent the previous year and 86 percent 2 years earlier.

Turkey output will increase seasonally this summer but the gain over 1977 will decline. The gain in production will be limited by the availability of poults. The poult hatch fell off to about year-earlier levels in March and April and eggs in incubators May 1 were about the same as a year ago. Poult production for late 1978 marketings likely will gain on 1977 levels following the peak hatching season this spring.

Poor profit margins for turkey producers during much of 1977 resulted in producers holding 1 percent fewer turkey breeder hens on farms on December 1, 1977 than a year earlier. Also, turkeys in flocks tested for pullorun-typhoid by official State agencies during December 1977-April 1978 were down around 3 percent and the number of young banded breeders going to slaughter stayed above year-earlier levels until March. Thus, the turkey hatchery supply flock likely is smaller than a year

Table 13—Turkey supply and consumption

	Federally inspected slaughter				Total production RTC[1]	Per capita consumption
	Number	Av. wt.	Live wt. lb.	Certified RTC wt.		
	Mil.	*Lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Mil. lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1976						
I	14.7	17.93	263.2	206.6	217.8	1.2
II	27.1	17.20	465.2	368.5	388.7	1.5
III	49.6	18.06	895.1	710.4	750.1	2.1
IV	43.0	19.49	839.2	664.5	701.9	4.4
Year	134.3	18.33	2,462.6	1,950.1	2,058.5	9.2
1977						
I	15.0	17.90	267.7	209.5	222.4	1.3
II	26.3	17.58	462.2	365.4	388.3	1.4
III	46.2	18.35	847.2	672.2	714.8	2.3
IV	40.8	19.96	815.3	645.3	686.4	4.2
Year	128.3	18.65	2,392.4	1,892.5	2,011.9	9.2
1978						
I	15.3	18.84	28.92	227.8	242.0	1.3
II						
III						
IV						
Year						

[1] Total production equals federally inspected slaughter plus other slaughter minus cut-up further processing condemnations.

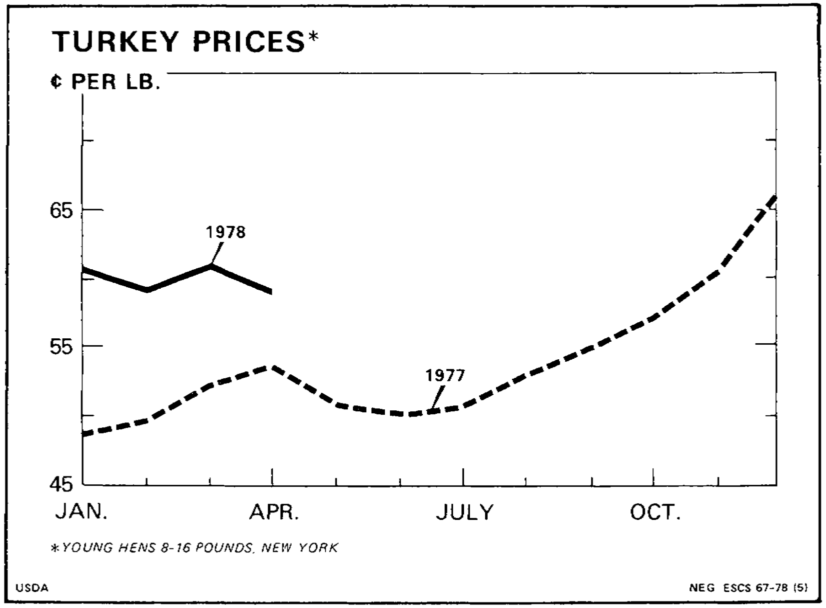
Table 14—Turkey hatchery operations, United States, 1977-78

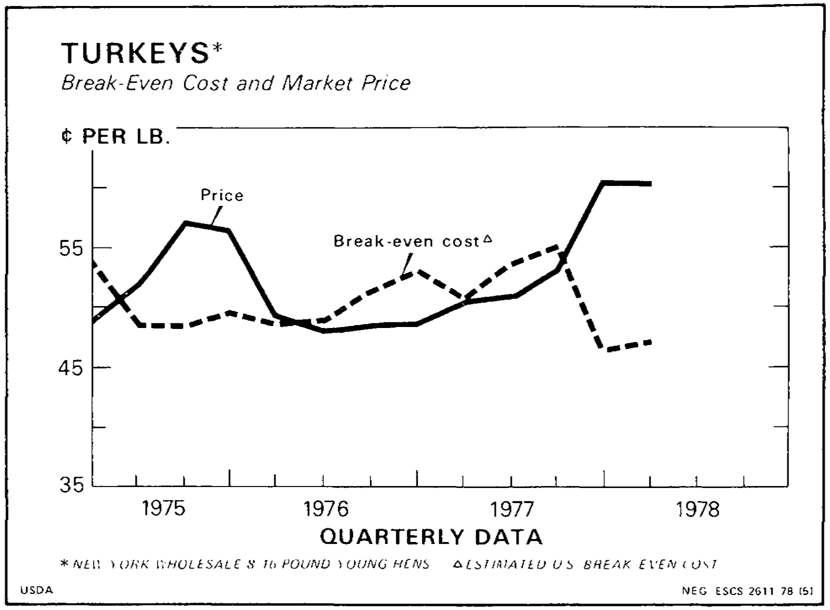
	Poults hatched						Eggs in incubator first of month change from prev. year		
	Light breeds		Heavy breeds		Total		Light	Heavy	Total
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1978	1978	1978
	Thousand						*Percent*		
January	1,224	499	9,572	11,307	10,796	11,806	-61	15	6
February	1,085	610	11,613	13,124	12,698	13,734	-44	12	7
March	1,306	652	16,773	17,421	18,079	18,073	-48	3	-1
April	1,319	703	18,142	18,411	19,461	19,114	-46	1	-2
May	1,391		19,320		20,711		-42	3	0
June	1,211		17,613		18,824				
July	1,356		14,077		15,433				
August	1,055		7,089		8,144				
September	380		4,169		4,549				
October	683		4,530		5,213				
November	632		5,371		6,003				
December	712		7,760		8,472				

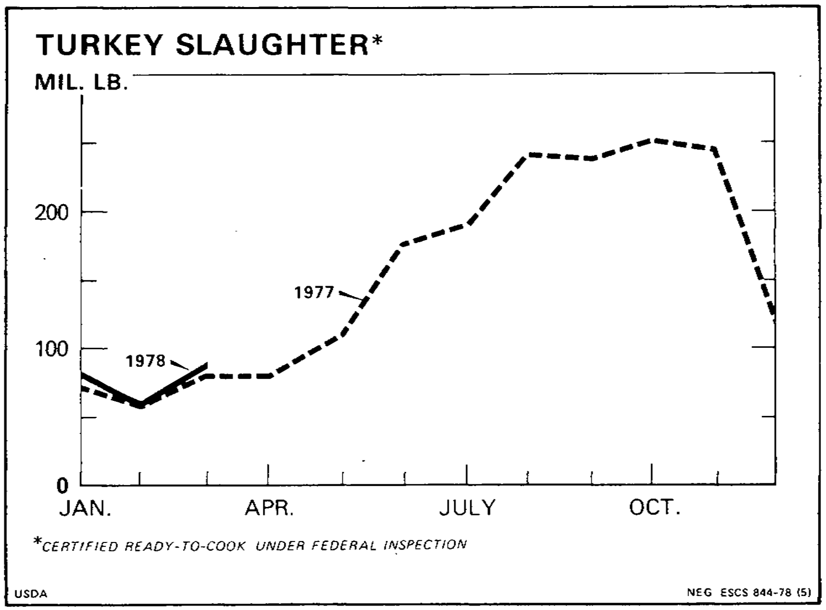
ago and likely will limit the increase in turkey poult production for marketing in late summer and fall.

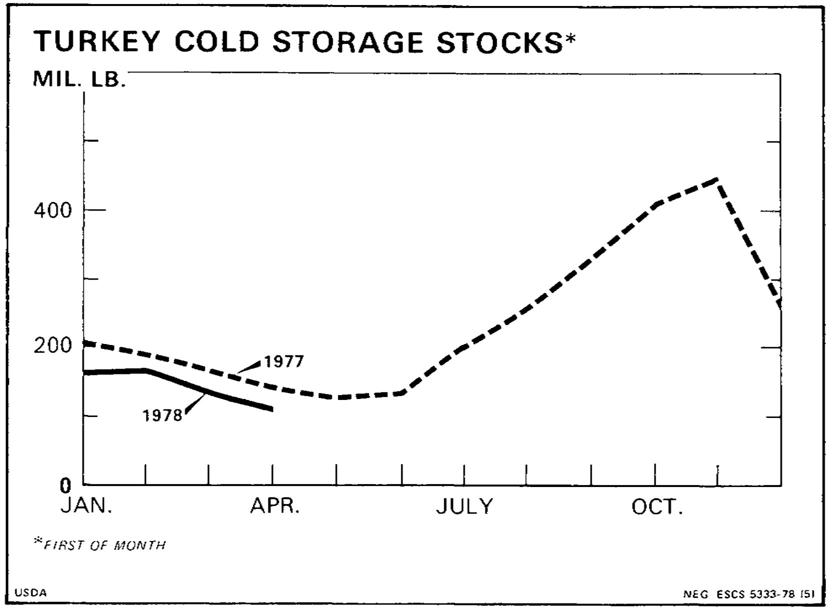
Turkey Prices Strong

Turkey prices so far in 1978 have been much stronger than earlier expected because of the sharply higher red meat prices than in 1977. Turkey prices declined seasonally in early 1978 from the highs reached in December but they have remained well above year-earlier levels. Wholesale prices for 8- to 16-pound young hen turkeys in New York during January-April fluctuated between 58 and 62 cents a pound and averaged 60 cents. This was about 9 cents a pound above the same months of 1977. Turkey prices will continue strong in coming months and prices are likely to stay above year-earlier levels through the summer. Although turkey output may be larger, cold storage stocks will be relatively low and higher prices of com-


TURKEY PRICES*
¢ PER LB.
65
55
45
1978
1977
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*YOUNG HENS 8-16 POUNDS, NEW YORK
USDA
NEG ESCS 67-78 (5)


TURKEYS*
Break-Even Cost and Market Price
¢ PER LB.
55
45
35
Price
Break-even cost Δ
1975
1976
1977
1978
QUARTERLY DATA
USDA
NEG ESCS 2611 78 (5)


TURKEY SLAUGHTER*
MIL. LB.
200
100
0
1977
1978
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*CERTIFIED READY-TO-COOK UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION
USDA
NEG ESCS 844-78 (5)


TURKEY COLD STORAGE STOCKS*
MIL. LB.
400
200
0
1977
1978
JAN.
APR.
JULY
OCT.
*FIRST OF MONTH
USDA
NEG ESCS 5333-78 (5)

Turkey prices

Calendar	Liveweight	New York, wholesale, frozen f.o.b. or equivalent		
		Young hens 8-16 lbs.	Young toms 14-20 lbs.	Young toms 24-26 lbs.
		Cents per pound		
1977				
I	32.7	50.2	51.4	55.6
II	33.8	51.5	51.7	58.8
III	34.0	53.1	52.6	57.2
IV	38.6	61.3	59.8	59.9
Year	35.5	54.0	53.8	57.9
1978				
I	37.6	60.2	59.0	62.2
II				
III				
IV				
Year				

peting meats will bolster turkey meat prices throughout 1978. Prices likely will remain strong in the closing months of 1978 and average near the the 61 cents of last fall.

May 1 Turkey Stocks Low

Cold storage turkey stocks declined seasonally this year and totaled 102 million pounds on May 1. This was 28 million pounds below a year earlier and the smallest ay 1 turkey stocks since 1973. With turkey output likely to be larger than a year ago during April-June, cold storage stocks will increase seasonally but likely will not match last year's relatively low 201 million pounds on July 1.

exports to Canada, the Far East, and most mid-East countries were significantly lower this year.

Nearly half of the turkey parts were imported by Nigeria. The reported value of these imports suggest that they were the lower value parts. The average value of parts exported to Nigeria was 36 cents a pound, compared with 48 cents for all parts exported during this period.

Exports Stronger

Turkey exports, after dropping in 1977, increased 68 percent from a year ago during January-March this year and totaled 14 million pounds. All of the gain was in turkey parts. Whole turkeys exported declined 29 percent to 1.3 million pounds while turkey parts rose 95 percent to 12.8 million pounds. Most of the increase in exports went to West Germany and Nigeria. Turkey

Poultry and Egg Income Up Slightly in 1977

The combined gross income to producers from the production of eggs, broilers, other chicken, and turkeys for the year ending November 30, 1977 totaled $7,104 million, only slightly above the $7,053 million for the prior year. Gross income from broilers and turkeys was moderately higher

Table 15—Turkey: Supply and utilization, 1977-78

Year	Production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance	Per capita
1977								
1975				*Million pounds*				*Pounds*
January	74.8	203.4	278.2	190.3	3.0	1.0	83.9	.39
February	62.3	190.3	252.6	167.8	3.5	.2	81.1	.38
March	85.3	167.8	253.1	142.3	2.1	.9	107.8	.50
April	83.8	142.3	226.1	130.3	2.5	1.1	92.2	.43
May	116.9	130.3	247.2	138.2	4.0	.4	104.6	.49
June	187.6	138.2	325.8	201.4	5.2	1.3	117.9	.55
July	201.6	201.4	403.0	253.6	5.2	(2)	144.2	.67
August	259.9	253.6	513.5	329.9	7.2	.1	176.3	.82
September	253.4	329.9	583.3	409.3	6.9	.2	166.9	.78
October	266.2	409.3	675.5	444.5	4.7	3.5	222.8	1.04
November	262.5	444.5	707.0	269.4	5.6	.8	431.2	2.00
December	157.6	269.4	427.0	167.9	6.3	1.7	251.1	1.16
	2011.9							
1978:								
January	86.9	167.9	254.8	168.3	4.5	2.4	79.6	.37
February	63.3	168.3	231.6	136.6	3.7	.7	90.6	.42
March	91.7	136.6	228.3	112.9	6.6	.1	108.8	.50

[1] Total monthly production is estimated by multiplying the monthly federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio used in 1978 is the same as the one in 1977. [2] Less than 100,000 pounds.

Table 16— Gross farm income from poultry and eggs, 1970-77[1]

Year	Value of sales and consumption of farms where produced								
	Eggs		Broilers	Turkeys	Nonbroiler chicken		Total[2]		
	Sales	Consumption on farms			Sales	Consumption on farms	Sales	Consumption on farms	Gross income
	Million dollars								
1970	2,190	30	1,475	499	102	6	4,266	37	4,302
1971	1,801	20	1,487	501	93	5	3,882	25	3,907
1972	1,764	17	1,623	539	101	5	4,026	22	4,048
1973	2,859	27	2,690	936	169	8	6,655	34	6,689
1974	2,884	25	2,436	679	116	5	6,116	30	6,147
1975	2,797	22	2,915	794	104	5	6,610	28	6,637
1976	3,110	24	2,953	825	135	6	7,024	30	7,053
1977[3]	2,972	21	3,067	905	133	6	7,077	27	7,104

[1] Beginning in 1970 data (except turkey) correspond to a December-November marketing year. [2] Minus other poultry which is miniscule. [3] Preliminary.

Table 17— Chicken and Turkey: Production, disposition and price, 1970-77

Year	Broilers[1]			Nonbroiler chicken[1]					Turkey		
	Produced[2]		Price per pound	Sales		Consumed on farms		Price per pound	Sales[2]		Price per pound
	Number	Pounds		Number	Pounds	Number	Pounds		Number	Pounds	
	Million		*Cents*	*Million*				*Cents*	*Million*		*Cents*
1970	2,987	10,819	13.6	233	1,118	19	73	9.1	116	2,203	22.6
1971	2,945	10,818	13.8	252	1,172	18	68	7.8	120	2,264	22.1
1972	3,075	11,480	14.1	235	1,132	16	62	8.9	129	2,432	22.2
1973	3,009	11,220	24.0	232	1,104	15	56	15.1	132	2,451	38.2
1974	2,993	11,320	21.5	252	1,206	14	55	9.7	131	2,426	28.0
1975	2,950	11,096	26.3	224	1,042	13	51	9.9	124	2,278	34.8
1976	3,283	12,517	23.6	217	1,047	13	49	12.9	140	2,605	31.7
1977[3]	3,400	12,992	23.6	227	1,190	12	47	12.1	136	2,548	35.5

[1] Beginning 1970 broiler and nonbroiler data reported as December-November marketing year. [2] Includes home consumption which is less than 1 percent of total production. [3] Preliminary.

Table 18— Eggs: Production, disposition and value, 1970-77[1 2]

Year	Average number layers on hand during the year	Eggs					
		Produced		Consumed on farms where produced	Sold	Price per dozen	Gross Income
		Per layer on hand during year	Total				
	Millions	*Number*	*Millions*			*Cents*	*Million dollars*
1970	313	218	68,212	953	67,259	39.1	2,221
1971	313	223	69,649	789	68,860	31.4	1,821
1972	305	227	69,219	692	68,527	30.9	1,781
1973	291	227	66,039	627	65,412	52.5	2,886
1974	285	230	65,620	580	65,040	53.2	2,910
1975	278	232	64,626	536	64,090	52.4	2,819
1976[3]	274	235	64,511	502	64,009	58.3	3,133
1977[3]	275	235	64,540	473	64,067	55.7	2,994

[1] Data cover both farm and commercial operations. [2] 1970-77 are for December 1 previous year-November 30 following year. [3] Preliminary.

but the gains were largely offset by declines in gross income from eggs and other chickens.

Income from eggs totaled nearly $3.0 billion, down about 4 percent from 1976, and accounted for 42 percent of the combined total for poultry and eggs. This was about 2 percentage points less than in 1976. The drop in income in 1977 was caused by lower prices for eggs—55.7 cents a dozen compared with 58.3 cents in 1976.

Income from broilers increased 4 percent to $3,067 million and was 43 percent of the total gross income from poultry and eggs. This compares with $2,953 million and 42 percent in 1976. Most of the income gain resulted from larger broiler production, since prices about matched the previous year.

Turkey production dropped about 2 percent in 1977 but gross income to producers gained nearly a tenth because of higher turkey prices—35.5 cents a pound compared with 31.7 cents in 1976. Gross income for 1977 totaled $905 million, $80 million above a year earlier.

Poultry and Egg Use in 1977

Domestic egg disappearance continued to lose ground in 1977, dropping two eggs from 1976's revised figure of 274 eggs per person. This was the sixth consecutive year that disappearance declined and is the lowest on record. Egg production during 1977 was up slightly from 1976 but was outstripped by increased hatchery use, larger exports and shipments, and growing population. Our data indicate that shell egg use was down six eggs to 235 per person but processed egg consumption, largely consumed in prepared foods, increased four eggs to 37 eggs per individual. Per capita consumption figures are not exact but are computed by taking total supplies (production, imports, and change in stocks) and subtracting other uses (exports, shipments, military use, and hatchery use). This gives the quantity of eggs that were available for domestic use and this is divided by the number of civilians in the U.S. population to derive a per capita consumption figure. This does not make any allowance for data errors or for losses occurring in marketing channels.

The 1970-77 annual egg supply and utilization and quarterly shell egg and total egg consumption tables have been revised. In the annual supply and utilization tables, the production, stocks, foreign trade data, and military use were revised.

Combined chicken and turkey use gained 1.6 pounds per person to 54.1 pounds, with most of the increase being young chicken. Broiler (young chicken) consumption gained 1.3 pounds from 1976 to 41.7 pounds per person and other chicken increased about a third of a pound to 3.1 pounds. The other (mature) chicken is largely old hens culled from the egg laying flocks. Although layer flock numbers during much of 1977 were about the same as a year earlier, slaughter of spent layers was well above 1976.

Turkey consumption last year was about the same as the record 9.2 pounds per person in 1976. Turkey meat output during 1977 was below a year earlier but less turkey meat was exported and stocks were reduced during the year.

Total red meat consumption in 1977 totaled 193 pounds per person, down 1.7 pounds from the prior year. Beef and veal consumption dropped 3½ pounds to 129.8 pounds but pork gained 2 pounds per person. In total, per capita consumption of red meats (carcass weight) and chicken and turkey in 1977 totaled 247.1 pounds, about the same as in 1976.

Table 19—Eggs: Supply and utilization, 1970-77[1]

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks[2]	Total supply	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments[2]	Domestic disappearance: Eggs used for hatching	Domestic disappearance: Military[2]	Civilian: Total	Civilian: Per capita
	Million dozen									*Number*
1970	5,704	27	34	5,765	40	45	400	79	5,201	309.5
1971	5,806	10	40	5,856	58	45	391	61	5,301	311.5
1972	5,742	1	58	5,801	53	56	390	64	5,238	304.5
1973	5,502	13	53	5,568	34	49	389	42	5,054	291.4
1974	5,461	13	34	5,508	42	57	366	38	5,005	286.4
1975	5,382	5	42	5,429	28	62	371	43	4,925	279.7
1976	5,376	3	28	5,407	21	65	407	45	4,869	274.3
1977[3]	5,403	14	21	5,438	24	91	427	36	4,860	271.7

[1] Calendar years. [2] Storage stocks include shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of frozen eggs. [3] Preliminary.

Table 20—Per capita consumption of shell eggs and total eggs, by quarters, 1970-77

Item and year	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total
			Number		
			Shell eggs		
1970	69.1	67.4	68.3	71.3	276.1
1971	70.0	68.3	67.3	69.6	275.2
1972	70.2	65.9	65.7	66.8	268.6
1973	66.4	65.1	62.8	65.3	259.6
1974	64.2	62.1	61.8	64.2	252.3
1975	63.7	60.6	60.8	63.4	248.5
1976	61.8	59.3	59.5	60.6	241.2
1977	58.9	56.4	57.1	62.5	234.9
			Total eggs[1]		
1970	76.4	76.8	76.7	76.6	309.5
1971	78.3	77.5	76.5	79.2	311.5
1972	79.1	75.9	75.1	74.4	304.5
1973	73.8	73.7	70.7	73.2	291.4
1974	72.4	71.4	70.7	71.9	286.4
1975	70.5	68.7	69.6	70.9	279.7
1976	69.2	67.8	68.2	69.1	274.3
1977	66.9	66.5	66.9	71.4	271.7

[1] Shell egg consumption plus the shell egg equivalent of processed eggs.

Table 21—Supply and utilization: Young chicken, other chickens, and turkeys, 1970-77[1]

Year	Production	Beginning stocks	Total supply	End stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance	Per capita
				Million pounds				*Pounds*
				Young chicken				
1970	7,687	34	7,721	52	178	58	7,433	36.9
1971	7,724	52	7,776	40	197	56	7,483	36.7
1972	8,147	40	8,187	29	198	40	7,920	38.4
1973	8,025	29	8,054	33	193	38	7,790	37.4
1974	8,126	33	8,159	37	222	32	7,868	37.5
1975	8,127	37	8,164	22	254	35	7,853	37.2
1976	9,067	22	9,089	33	414	32	8,610	40.4
1977[2]	9,418	33	9,451	29	442	22	8,958	41.7
				Other chicken				
1970	778	76	854	111	4	11	728	3.6
1971	792	111	903	109	5	19	770	3.8
1972	740	109	849	82	8	12	747	3.6
1973	736	82	818	113	10	9	686	3.3
1974	789	113	902	138	13	2	749	3.6
1975	696	138	834	92	19	4	719	3.4
1976	684	92	776	122	37	1	616	2.9
1977[2]	713	122	835	109	40	4	682	3.2
				Turkey				
1970	1,732	192	1,924	219	43	49	1,613	8.0
1971	1,779	219	1,998	223	27	41	1,707	8.4
1972	1,915	223	2,138	208	42	42	1,846	9.0
1973	1,933	208	2,141	281	54	31	1,775	8.5
1974	1,911	281	2,192	275	43	14	1,860	8.9
1975	1,804	275	2,079	195	53	19	1,812	8.6
1976	2,059	195	2,254	203	71	18	1,962	9.2
1977[2]	2,012	203	2,215	168	56	11	1,980	9.2

[1] Ready-to-cook weight. [2] Preliminary.

Table 22—Per capita consumption of chicken and turkey by quarters, 1970-77

Item and year	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total[1]
			Pounds		
Young chickens:					
1970	8.7	9.8	9.7	8.7	36.9
1971	8.7	9.3	9.7	9.0	36.7
1972	9.2	10.1	9.9	9.2	38.4
1973	8.9	9.6	9.5	9.4	37.4
1974	9.3	10.0	9.7	8.5	37.5
1975	8.6	9.6	9.7	9.3	37.2
1976	9.7	10.4	10.6	9.7	40.4
1977[1]	9.8	10.8	10.9	10.2	41.7
					44.5
					48.2
Other chicken:					
1970	.9	.9	.8	1.0	3.6
1971	1.1	.9	.8	1.0	3.8
1972	1.1	.9	.7	.9	3.6
1973	1.0	.9	.7	.7	3.3
1974	1.0	.9	.8	.9	3.6
1975	1.0	.8	.8	.8	3.4
1976	.9	.7	.6	.7	2.9
1977[1]	.9	.8	.7	.8	3.2
					3.0
					3.0
Turkey:					
1970	.9	.9	2.1	4.1	8.0
1971	1.0	1.2	2.1	4.1	8.4
1972	1.1	1.3	2.2	4.4	9.0
1973	1.2	1.3	2.1	3.9	8.5
1974	1.2	1.6	2.0	4.1	8.9
1975	1.1	1.4	2.0	4.1	8.6
1976	1.2	1.5	2.1	4.4	9.2
1977[1]	1.3	1.4	2.3	4.2	9.2
					9.5
					10.0
Total:					
1970	10.5	11.6	12.6	13.8	48.5
1971	10.8	11.4	12.6	14.1	48.9
1972	11.4	12.3	12.8	14.5	51.0
1973	11.1	11.8	12.3	14.0	49.2
1974	11.5	12.5	12.5	13.5	50.0
1975	10.7	11.8	12.5	14.2	49.2
1976	11.8	12.6	13.3	14.8	52.5
1977[1]	12.0	13.0	13.9	15.2	54.1
					57.0
					61.2

[1] Preliminary.

Table 23—Per capita consumption of red meat by quarters, 1970-77

Item and year	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total[1]
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Beef and Veal:					
1970	29.1	28.6	29.7	29.2	116.6
1971	28.4	28.7	30.0	28.6	115.7
1972	28.8	29.4	29.9	30.2	118.3
1973	28.5	26.6	27.2	29.1	111.4
1974	28.8	29.2	30.0	31.1	119.1
1975	31.2	29.3	31.4	32.4	124.3
1976	33.8	32.1	34.5	32.9	133.3
1977	32.7	31.8	33.0	32.3	129.8
Pork:					
1970	15.4	15.6	16.3	19.1	66.4
1971	20.0	19.3	19.4	20.3	79.0
1972	18.8	17.8	16.6	18.1	71.3
1973	16.6	16.2	14.4	16.7	63.9
1974	17.2	17.8	16.8	17.3	69.1
1975	15.5	14.4	12.5	13.7	56.1
1976	14.4	13.5	14.4	17.2	59.5
1977	15.6	14.9	14.7	16.3	61.5
Lamb and Mutton:					
1970	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	3.3
1971	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.1
1972	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	3.3
1973	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.7
1974	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.3
1975	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0
1976	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.9
1977	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.7
All red Meat:					
1970	45.4	45.1	46.8	49.0	186.3
1971	49.2	48.8	50.2	49.6	197.8
1972	48.4	48.1	47.4	49.0	192.9
1973	45.8	43.5	42.3	46.4	178.0
1974	46.6	47.6	47.4	48.9	190.5
1975	47.2	44.2	44.4	46.6	182.4
1976	48.7	46.0	49.4	50.6	194.7
1977	48.8	47.1	48.1	49.0	193.0

[1] Detail may not add exactly to total due to rounding.

Table 24—Estimated costs and returns for market eggs[1]

Calendar quarters	Production costs all eggs: Feed[2]	Production costs all eggs: Total[2]	Wholesale, cartoned Grade A large eggs: Total costs[2 3]	Wholesale, cartoned Grade A large eggs: 14 metro areas price[2]	Net returns[2 3 5]
	Cents per dozen				
Annual average[2]					
1972	17.3	28.9	43.3	40.5	-2.8
1973	29.2	41.7	58.1	64.3	6.2
1974	31.0	45.4	63.5	63.0	-0.4
1975	29.0	43.5	61.8	62.9	1.0
1976	28.6	43.1	61.6	69.9	8.2
1977[4]	27.5	42.0	61.2	63.8	2.6
1975					
I	30.8	45.3	63.6	65.0	1.3
II	28.3	42.8	61.1	55.3	-5.7
III	29.3	43.8	62.1	61.9	-0.2
IV	27.8	42.3	60.6	69.1	8.5
1976					
I	26.9	41.4	59.9	67.7	7.9
II	27.9	42.4	60.9	62.5	1.7
III	31.4	45.9	64.4	71.2	6.8
IV	28.4	42.9	61.4	77.9	16.5
1977[4]					
I	29.6	44.1	63.3	74.4	11.1
II	31.8	46.3	65.5	58.9	-6.5
III	25.5	40.0	59.2	62.7	3.6
IV	23.4	37.9	57.1	59.4	2.3
1978					
I	25.5	40.0	59.2	61.9	2.7

[1] Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly egg production less estimated eggs used for hatching. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market values for Grade A large eggs. [4] Preliminary. [5] May not add across due to rounding.

Table 25—Estimated costs and returns for broilers[1]

Calendar quarters	Production costs liveweight: Feed[2]	Production costs liveweight: Total[2]	Wholesale ready-to-cook: Total costs[2 3]	Wholesale ready-to-cook: 9-city weighted average price[2]	Net returns[2 3 5]
	Cents per pound				
Annual average[2]					
1972	9.0	14.3	28.2	28.2	-0.1
1973	16.4	22.2	39.8	42.4	2.6
1974	15.8	22.0	40.1	38.0	-2.0
1975	15.1	21.3	39.4	45.2	5.8
1976	15.0	21.3	40.2	40.2	0.0
1977[4]	15.5	21.8	40.8	40.9	0.1
1975					
I	16.4	22.6	41.3	41.2	0.0
II	14.5	20.7	38.7	43.7	5.0
III	14.6	20.8	38.7	50.3	11.6
IV	15.0	21.2	39.3	45.1	5.8
1976					
I	13.7	20.0	38.4	42.1	3.8
II	14.1	20.4	38.9	41.7	2.8
III	16.5	22.8	42.2	41.5	-0.7
IV	15.8	22.1	41.2	35.5	-5.7
1977[4]					
I	15.7	22.0	41.2	40.9	-0.3
II	17.6	23.9	43.7	42.4	-1.3
III	16.0	22.3	41.6	42.3	0.7
IV	12.3	18.6	36.5	37.6	1.1
1978					
I	13.9	20.2	38.7	41.8	3.1

[1] Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly broiler slaughter. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market values for ready-to-cook broilers. [4] Preliminary. [5] May not add across due to rounding.

Table 26—Estimated costs and returns for turkeys[1]

Calendar quarters	Production costs liveweight		Wholesale ready-to-cook		Net returns[2 3 5]
	Feed[2]	Total[2]	Total costs[2 3]	New York young hen price[2]	
	Cents per pound				
Annual average[2]					
1972	13.5	20.5	34.1	36.6	2.5
1973	25.6	33.1	50.6	64.5	13.9
1974	22.5	30.7	48.8	47.0	-1.8
1975	22.1	30.7	49.4	55.1	5.8
1976	22.5	31.5	51.3	48.6	-2.8
1977[4]	22.5	31.5	51.4	55.0	3.6
1975					
I	25.6	34.2	53.8	48.9	-4.9
II	21.6	30.2	48.7	51.7	3.0
III	21.3	29.9	48.4	57.1	8.7
IV	22.2	30.8	49.5	56.5	7.0
1976					
I	20.2	29.2	48.5	49.4	0.9
II	20.5	29.5	48.9	48.1	-0.9
III	22.6	31.6	51.5	48.5	-3.0
IV	24.1	33.1	53.3	48.7	-4.7
1977[4]					
I	22.1	31.1	50.9	50.4	-0.6
II	24.3	33.3	53.7	51.0	-2.6
III	25.4	34.4	55.0	53.2	-1.8
IV	18.7	27.7	46.6	60.6	14.0
1978					
I	19.2	28.2	47.3	60.3	13.0

[1] Estimated by computerized formula. [2] Weighted by monthly turkey slaughter. [3] Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market values for heavy young turkey hens. [4] Preliminary. [5] May not add across due to rounding.

Table 27—Average number of layers on hand during the year, 1970-77[1]

State and region	Average number of layers[1]							
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Thousands							
Maine	5,730	6,062	6,083	6,326	6,632	6,841	7,258	7,266
New Hampshire	1,345	1,341	1,261	1,261	1,068	1,072	989	840
Vermont	374	419	545	646	563	496	482	488
Massachusetts	2,370	2,274	2,010	1,721	1,610	1,669	1,430	1,485
Rhode Island	372	317	250	224	254	258	221	207
Connecticut	3,544	3,491	3,741	3,641	3,179	3,020	3,390	3,665
New York	10,453	10,472	9,903	8,916	8,639	8,510	7,986	7,567
New Jersey	4,221	3,849	3,495	3,414	3,375	2,847	2,533	2,088
Pennsylvania	14,415	13,655	12,220	12,102	11,606	11,573	11,156	12,136
North Atlantic	42,824	41,880	39,508	38,251	36,926	36,286	35,445	35,742
Ohio	9,668	10,175	10,158	9,085	9,008	9,096	8,588	8,371
Indiana	12,468	13,171	13,575	13,479	13,158	13,438	12,979	12,833
Illinois	8,197	7,999	7,804	7,285	6,809	6,507	5,995	5,873
Michigan	6,428	6,549	6,621	6,613	6,108	6,320	6,488	6,471
Wisconsin	5,225	5,890	5,806	5,574	5,240	5,253	4,865	4,395
East North Central	41,986	43,784	43,964	42,036	40,323	40,614	38,915	37,943
Minnesota	9,620	10,498	10,917	10,482	10,030	9,348	9,390	8,875
Iowa	10,987	10,690	9,993	9,605	9,039	8,822	8,637	8,429
Missouri	6,485	6,621	6,661	6,024	4,998	5,203	4,973	4,808
North Dakota	902	846	760	721	683	603	538	454
South Dakota	4,197	4,046	3,673	3,551	3,439	3,155	2,840	2,611
Nebraska	4,018	4,113	3,762	3,669	3,487	3,678	3,412	3,386
Kansas	3,454	3,325	3,087	2,938	2,648	2,609	2,354	2,260
West North Central	39,663	40,139	38,853	36,990	34,324	33,418	32,144	30,823
Delaware	612	611	611	594	614	520	577	585
Maryland	1,576	1,506	1,478	1,467	1,478	1,464	1,431	1,375
Virginia	3,936	3,872	3,661	3,518	3,292	3,254	3,375	3,499
West Virginia	1,241	1,207	1,136	1,035	1,041	1,090	1,009	829
North Carolina	15,659	15,248	15,172	14,090	13,011	11,954	11,591	12,374
South Carolina	5,903	5,698	5,757	5,615	5,360	5,791	5,271	5,064
Georgia	25,116	25,245	24,754	24,769	25,046	22,897	23,066	23,515
Florida	11,703	12,283	12,075	11,760	11,778	11,799	12,041	12,633
South Atlantic	65,746	65,670	64,644	62,848	61,620	58,769	58,361	59,874
Kentucky	2,744	2,661	2,457	2,328	2,261	2,254	2,365	2,467
Tennessee	5,240	4,729	4,844	4,700	4,332	4,256	4,136	4,178
Alabama	12,905	12,826	12,532	12,743	12,904	12,538	12,263	13,434
Mississippi	11,466	10,768	10,239	8,789	8,269	7,260	7,297	7,345
Arkansas	16,518	16,375	16,519	15,977	15,394	15,021	15,789	16,130
Louisiana	3,608	3,381	3,282	3,051	3,002	2,864	2,831	2,636
Oklahoma	2,358	2,421	2,330	2,117	1,978	1,975	2,061	2,160
Texas	13,136	12,386	12,115	11,310	10,609	10,271	10,263	10,433
South Central	67,975	65,547	64,318	61,015	58,749	56,439	57,005	58,783
Montana	964	994	942	933	884	844	794	756
Idaho	856	849	737	856	822	797	833	837
Wyoming	154	149	144	131	121	120	118	109
Colorado	1,354	1,388	1,393	1,450	1,734	2,023	2,138	2,200
New Mexico	956	1,024	1,031	931	906	968	1,115	1,274
Arizona	1,084	977	778	743	714	669	662	642
Utah	1,256	1,289	1,326	1,346	1,369	1,381	1,310	1,468
Nevada	21	17	17	20	28	24	28	20
Washington	4,675	4,380	4,347	4,573	4,579	4,553	4,450	4,453
Oregon	2,222	2,239	2,337	2,314	2,282	2,219	2,295	2,238
California	40,060	41,553	39,201	35,147	38,276	37,940	37,557	36,469
West	53,602	54,859	52,253	48,444	51,715	51,538	51,300	50,466
Alaska	27	29	34	34	34	26	26	29
Hawaii	938	980	952	990	1,031	993	988	991
United States[2]	312,759	312,886	304,504	290,588	284,732	278,101	274,134	274,642

[1] Annual estimates cover the period December 1 previous year thru November 30. [2] Sum of States will not add to U.S. total due to rounding.

Table 28— Egg production, by States and regions, by years, 1970-77[1]

State and region	Number of eggs produced[1]							
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Million							
Maine	1,301	1,368	1,443	1,549	1,671	1,708	1,791	1,849
New Hampshire	299	305	300	304	255	260	237	210
Vermont	85	96	128	150	136	115	114	121
Massachesetts	521	512	466	393	376	402	343	354
Rhode Island	82	70	57	52	61	59	52	51
Connecticut	789	784	857	822	727	702	803	863
New York	2,296	2,316	2,271	2,052	2,030	1,984	1,903	1,825
New Jersey	831	804	746	756	736	620	548	446
Pennsylvania	3,220	3,162	2,918	2,851	2,759	2,800	2,701	2,943
North Atlantic	9,424	9,417	9,186	8,929	8,751	8,650	8,492	8,662
Ohio	2,160	2,338	2,324	2,102	2,103	2,109	1,994	1,934
Indiana	2,696	3,000	3,209	3,148	3,080	3,156	3,091	3,004
Illinois	1,820	1,799	1,778	1,666	1,545	1,507	1,398	1,389
Michigan	1,450	1,505	1,523	1,539	1,412	1,467	1,520	1,530
Wisconsin	1,178	1,344	1,313	1,267	1,183	1,194	1,094	993
East North Central	9,304	9,986	10,147	9,722	9,321	9,433	9,097	8,850
Minnesota	2,249	2,493	2,584	2,474	2,385	2,209	2,238	2,120
Iowa	2,473	2,406	2,296	2,167	2,087	2,058	2,040	2,004
Missouri	1,362	1,460	1,473	1,347	1,149	1,241	1,193	1,168
North Dakota	179	168	153	153	151	132	120	99
South Dakota	914	901	814	785	770	698	620	579
Nebraska	858	861	813	775	723	782	737	739
Kansas	772	752	718	673	601	599	564	530
West North Central	8,807	9,041	8,851	8,374	7,866	7,719	7,512	7,239
Delaware	126	131	130	128	135	115	129	128
Maryland	331	326	334	327	335	331	327	308
Virginia	849	858	824	790	758	767	800	819
West Virginia	268	269	261	240	248	256	230	192
North Carolina	3,440	3,381	3,433	3,212	3,037	2,802	2,756	2,968
South Carolina	1,301	1,341	1,381	1,319	1,301	1,384	1,282	1,248
Georgia	5,398	5,600	5,465	5,534	5,827	5,284	5,591	5,535
Florida	2,540	2,802	2,837	2,806	2,852	2,779	2,846	2,998
South Atlantic	14,253	14,708	14,665	14,356	14,493	13,718	13,961	14,196
Kentucky	572	566	537	515	527	518	541	556
Tennessee	1,064	1,010	1,113	1,088	1,028	1,002	974	993
Alabama	2,844	2,861	2,852	2,853	2,945	2,951	2,919	3,183
Mississippi	2,474	2,317	2,281	1,983	1,908	1,707	1,719	1,775
Arkansas	3,638	3,641	3,795	3,695	3,601	3,594	3,752	3,812
Louisiana	776	757	744	665	664	658	671	598
Oklahoma	503	528	502	446	428	430	458	487
Texas	2,677	2,607	2,685	2,496	2,292	2,360	2,357	2,380
South Central	14,548	14,287	14,509	13,741	13,393	13,220	13,391	13,784
Montana	209	221	217	215	203	199	185	175
Idaho	191	186	168	197	186	184	192	192
Wyoming	33	33	32	29	27	27	26	24
Colorado	286	305	297	317	390	476	505	508
New Mexico	220	218	234	208	197	234	270	288
Arizona	226	195	164	153	150	159	143	140
Utah	271	287	296	306	311	321	283	335
Nevada	4	3	3	4	5	4	5	3
Washington	1,079	1,021	1,035	1,058	1,085	1,082	1,058	1,050
Oregon	497	514	554	535	543	519	532	525
California	8,658	9,012	8,652	7,680	8,485	8,467	8,635	8,345
West	11,674	11,995	11,650	10,702	11,582	11,672	11,834	11,585
Alaska	5	6	7	7	6	5	6	6
Hawaii	197	211	204	208	207	209	218	218
United States[2]	68,212	69,649	69,219	66,039	65,620	64,626	64,511	64,540

[1] Annual estimates cover the period December 1 previous year thru November 30. [2] Sum of States will not add to U.S. total due to rounding.

Table 29—Commercial broilers: Number produced, by States and regions, by years, 1970-77[1]

State and region	Commercial broilers produced[1]							
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Thousands							
Maine	76,068	72,014	71,344	75,642	77,426	81,035	86,659	86,938
New Hampshire								
Vermont								
Massachusetts	1,717	725						
Rhode Island								
Connecticut	6,254	4,539	3,329	2,730	1,836	1,039	1,041	1,083
New York	2,194	2,000	1,730	1,650	1,580	1,450	700	0
New Jersey	1,800	650	650	625	0	0		
Pennsylvania	53,677	60,209	59,368	61,263	63,649	65,770	75,108	88,140
North Atlantic	141,710	140,137	136,421	141,910	144,491	149,294	163,508	176,161
Ohio	9,548	9,071	12,700	14,000	11,900	16,666	17,499	19,400
Indiana	13,710	9,603	13,201	13,583	11,679	12,295	13,905	13,624
Illinois								
Michigan	699	1,085	566	557	577	510	756	871
Wisconsin	15,031	14,950	13,130	14,795	11,274	11,067	12,285	10,907
East North Central	38,988	34,709	39,597	42,935	35,430	40,538	44,445	44,802
Minnesota	10,952	10,930	11,039	11,149	10,815	10,092	15,200	14,200
Iowa	2,710	2,439	2,992	3,889	3,615	3,250	3,835	3,494
Missouri	24,282	24,638	23,354	21,533	19,796	23,369	25,256	24,054
North Dakota								
South Dakota								
Nebraska	1,371	1,412	1,738	2,267	2,312	1,720	1,820	1,680
Kansas	960	680	613	703	780	627		
West North Central	40,275	40,099	39,731	39,541	37,318	39,058	46,111	43,428
Delaware	135,574	125,833	131,873	140,967	146,945	136.278	160,046	156,081
Maryland	187,137	180,837	177,247	190,673	189,709	179,769	99,008	198,509
Virginia	69,099	71,258	77,238	77,168	77,220	77,751	88,921	98,024
West Virginia	17,439	16,169	15,951	17,301	18,293	15,798	15,129	16,256
North Carolina	308,624	289,926	301,772	290,448	286,558	283,986	315,589	339,271
South Carolina	27,670	49,311	28,263	28,853	31,552	27,405	33,404	34,481
Georgia	453,886	431,307	442,937	412,986	426,857	416,599	451,531	485,879
Florida	46,578	48,606	56,655	56,833	59,727	64,347	74,307	75,727
South Atlantic	1,246,007	1,213,247	1,231,936	1,215,229	1,236,861	1,201,933	1,337,935	1,404,228
Kentucky	7,334	7,481	7,257	7,239	6,885	5,870	6,716	3,600
Tennessee	46,237	49,311	54,962	52,342	42,586	32,000	38,310	48,884
Alabama	376,112	384,347	399,274	399,324	398,303	395,769	430,225	428,099
Mississippi	247,795	247,822	256,264	239,130	227,220	231,301	257,442	255,846
Arkansas	450,779	476,143	532,135	501,845	482,875	481,886	540,428	569,558
Louisiana	51,099	53,934	55,769	55,509	54,443	50,662	57,578	63,634
Oklahoma	20,000	19,250	21,500	23,650	29,560	28,770	31,425	29,294
Texas	185,534	171,132	178,511	173,330	173,588	166,169	190,703	185,322
South Central	1,384,890	1,409,421	1,505,672	1,452,369	1,415,460	1,392,427	1,552,827	1,584,237
Montana								
Idaho								
Wyoming								
Colorado								
New Mexico								
Arizona								
Utah	1,206	0						
Nevada								
Washington	21,118	14,931	16,396	17,575	16,730	15,235	15,876	16,846
Oregon	24,803	22,300	17,100	14,000	14,253	14,000	15,150	15,600
California	85,927	89,233	86,022	83,193	90,377	95,825	104,950	112,500
West	133,054	126,464	119,518	114,768	121,360	125,060	135,976	144,946
Alaska								
Hawaii	1,845	1,794	2,046	1,915	1,900	1,789	2,039	2,158
United States[2]	2,986,769	2,945,348	3,074,921	3,008,667	2,992,820	2,950,099	3,282,841	3,399,960

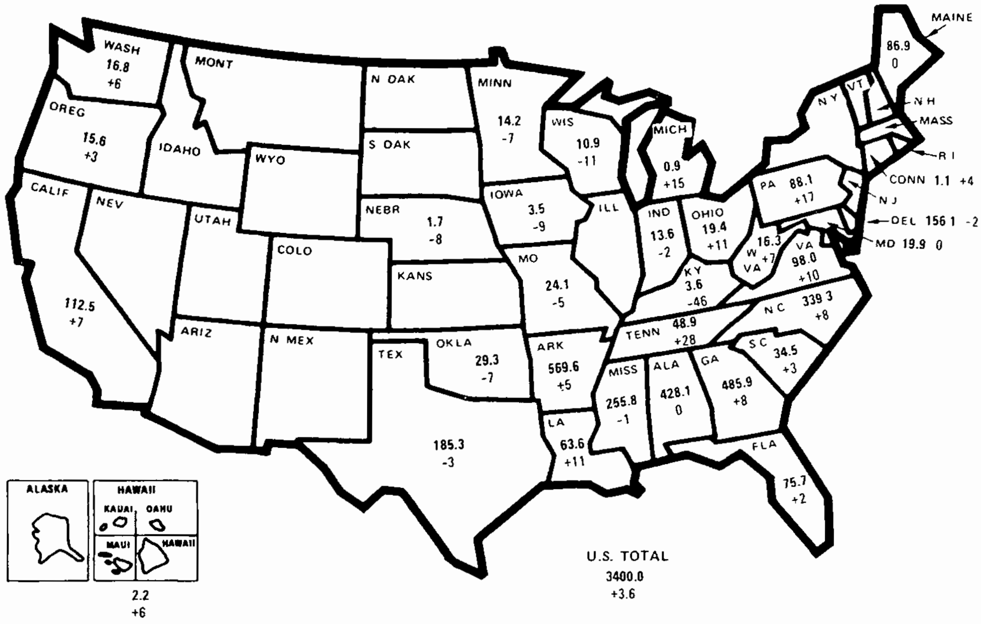
[1] Includes production of other meat-type breeds. [2] Excludes states producing less than 500,000.

Table 30—Turkeys: Production and gross income, 1976-77

	Total number raised[1]		Pounds produced[2]		Price per pound[4]		Gross income	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
	Thousands				*Cents*		*Thousand dollars*	
Maine	4	4	76	79	58.0	56.0	44	44
New Hampshire	26	25	520	505	63.0	60.0	328	303
Vermont	7	8	147	154	61.0	57.0	90	88
Massachusetts	143	125	2,860	2,600	58.0	58.0	1,659	1,508
Rhode Island	10	10	210	210	58.0	58.0	122	122
Connecticut	33	33	693	677	60.0	59.0	416	399
New York	150	138	3,345	2,884	37.0	42.0	1,238	1,211
New Jersey	81	58	1,717	1,183	56.0	57.0	962	674
Pennsylvania	3,695	3,567	70,205	67,773	38.0	40.2	26,678	27,245
North Atlantic	4,149	3,968	79,773	76,065	39.5	41.5	31,537	31,594
Ohio	2,760	2,450	52,164	49,980	32.0	41.2	16,692	20,592
Indiana	5,188	4,186	93,903	77,860	31.3	34.8	29,392	27,095
Illinois	441	639	9,041	13,355	33.0	38.4	2,984	5,128
Michigan	1,170	1,210	26,910	29,040	30.5	34.9	8,208	10,135
Wisconsin	5,078	5,544	91,912	107,554	33.4	37.5	30,699	40,333
East North Central	14,637	14,029	273,930	277,789	32.1	37.2	87,975	103,283
Minnesota	24,370	22,739	397,231	375,194	29.5	33.4	117,183	125,315
Iowa	6,512	6,009	130,240	126,189	28.6	32.9	37,249	41,516
Missouri	9,725	9,846	186,720	181,166	29.0	32.7	54,149	59,241
North Dakota	960	705	16,032	12,479	29.2	35.0	4,681	4,368
South Dakota	1,005	1,112	21,708	23,352	29.3	34.4	6,360	8,033
Nebraska	473	471	9,886	9,656	28.7	36.4	2,837	3,515
Kansas	108	113	3,024	2,938	32.0	34.0	968	999
West North Central	43,153	40,995	764,841	730,974	29.2	33.2	223,427	242,987
Delaware								
Maryland	90	91	1,764	1,647	33.3	39.2	587	646
Virginia	7,297	8,694	120,401	140,843	32.2	35.7	38,769	50,281
West Virginia	1,793	2,065	29,585	33,453	30.9	33.5	9,142	11,207
North Carolina	16,700	16,500	283,900	290,400	35.0	37.9	99,365	110,062
South Carolina	2,618	2,410	60,738	55,912	33.0	34.2	20,044	19,122
Georgia	1,853	1,633	33,910	30,374	30.7	35.6	10,410	10,813
Florida								
South Atlantic	30,351	31,393	530,298	552,629	33.6	36.6	178,317	202,131
Kentucky								
Tennessee	4	3	76	57	34.5	34.5	26	20
Alabama								
Mississippi								
Arkansas	10,138	10,258	209,857	197,979	32.5	34.5	68,204	68,303
Louisiana	2	1	38	19	33.0	34.5	13	7
Oklahoma	1,800	1,300	28,080	20,280	31.0	33.0	8,705	6,692
Texas	9,300	8,600	186,000	163,400	32.8	34.8	61,008	56,863
South Central	21,244	20,162	424,051	381,735	32.5	34.5	137,956	131,885
Montana								
Idaho								
Wyoming								
Colorado	3,695	3,500	90,897	92,400	35.0	41.0	31,814	37,884
New Mexico								
Arizona								
Utah	3,440	2,664	76,024	61,805	33.0	37.1	25,088	22,930
Nevada								
Washington								
Oregon	1,300	1,350	22,880	24,030	34.0	35.8	7,779	8,603
California	17,514	17,244	332,766	344,880	29.3	35.3	97,500	121,743
West	25,949	24,758	522,567	523,115	31.0	36.5	162,181	191,160
Other States[3]	478	300	9,861	5,491	34.9	39.3	3,446	2,159
United States	139,961	135,605	2,605,321	2,547,798	31.7	35.5	824,839	905,199

[1] Based on turkeys hatched September 1, 1975 through August 21, 1976 for 1976, and turkeys hatched September 1, 1976 through August 31, 1977 for 1977, both years exclude young turkeys lost. [2] Include home consumption. [3] Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Washington, and Wyoming combined to avoid disclosing individual operations. [4] Liveweight equivalent price.

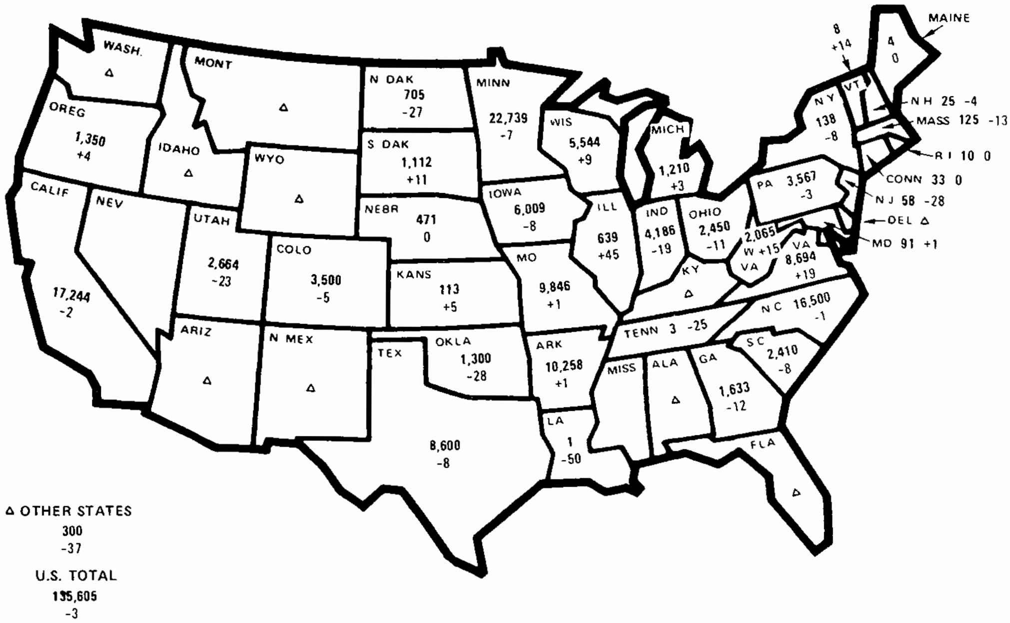
COMMERCIAL BROILER PRODUCTION,* 1977**
AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



*MILLION HEAD. **DECEMBER 1, 1976 - NOVEMBER 30, 1977.

USDA NEG. ESCS 566-78 (5)

TURKEY RAISED,* 1977
AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

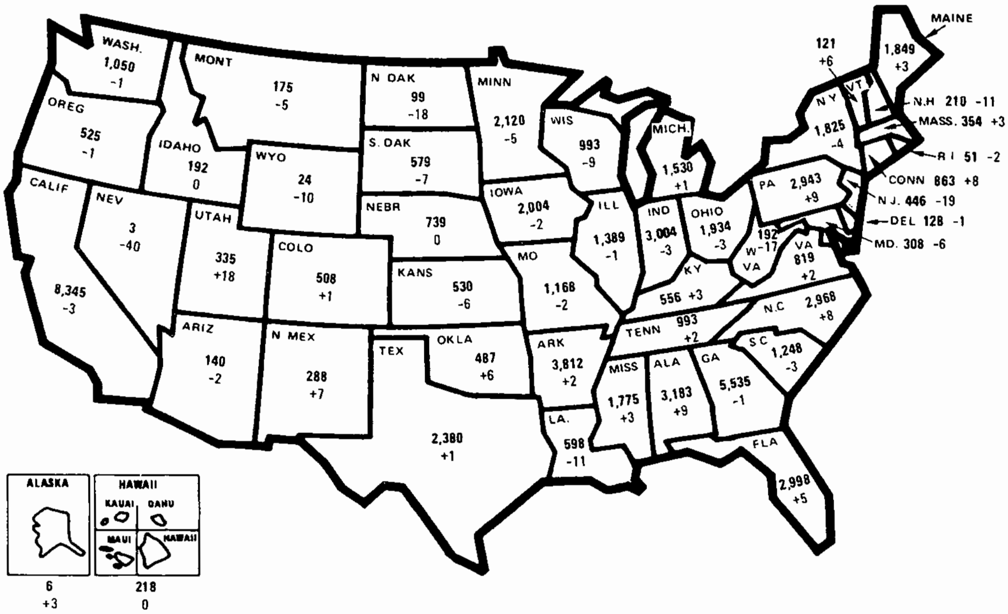


*THOUSAND HEAD.

USDA NEG. ESCS 567-78 (5)

EGG PRODUCTION,* 1977**

AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



U.S. TOTAL
64,540
0

*MILLION HEAD.

**DECEMBER 1, 1976 - NOVEMBER 30, 1977.

USDA

NEG. ESCS 565-78 (5)

Table 31—Prices and price spreads for eggs and frying chickens, for selected cities and 10-city average

Item	Grade A large eggs			U.S. grade A fryers		
	January 1978	February 1978	March 1978	January 1978	February 1978	March 1978
	Cents per dozen			*Cents per pound*		
10-city Average prices						
Farm price	50.7	47.6	48.0	29.4	31.5	31.3
Price to retailer	68.4	62.6	64.3	42.8	45.4	47.1
Retail price	83.2	80.3	81.8	60.6	64.4	65.8
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	32.5	32.7	33.8	31.2	32.9	34.5
Farm to retailer	17.7	15.0	16.3	13.4	13.9	15.8
Retail	14.8	17.7	17.5	17.8	19.0	18.7
New York Prices						
Farm price	51.1	48.3	47.3	28.4	31.1	30.9
Price to retailer	63.0	63.0	61.0	41.3	43.5	43.5
Retail price	89.2	88.4	89.8	64.5	66.1	68.5
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	38.1	40.1	42.5	36.1	35.0	37.6
Farm to retailer	11.9	14.7	13.7	12.9	12.4	12.6
Retail	26.2	25.4	28.8	23.2	22.6	25.0
Boston prices						
Farm price	54.0	55.3	51.7	28.4	31.3	30.9
Price to retailer	67.5	67.5	65.5	42.5	43.5	45.5
Retail price	93.0	92.7	91.9	70.4	71.0	70.8
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	39.0	37.4	40.2	42.0	39.7	39.9
Farm to retailer	13.5	12.2	13.8	14.1	12.2	14.6
Retail	25.5	25.2	26.4	27.9	27.5	25.3
Chicago prices						
Farm price	51.1	46.0	45.3	27.7	29.5	29.9
Price to retailer	68.0	59.5	61.0	40.8	44.5	46.0
Retail price	88.4	83.3	86.5	60.6	59.7	62.4
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	37.3	37.3	41.2	32.9	30.2	32.5
Farm to retailer	16.9	13.5	15.7	13.1	15.0	16.1
Retail	20.4	23.8	25.5	19.8	15.2	16.4
St. Louis prices						
Farm price	52.9	52.2	50.2	28.6	30.7	30.7
Price to retailer	71.0	59.0	62.0	39.0	42.5	44.8
Retail price	80.3	74.3	77.3	54.1	58.2	59.5
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	27.4	22.1	27.1	25.5	27.5	28.8
Farm to retailer	18.1	6.8	11.8	10.4	11.8	14.1
Retail	9.3	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.7	14.7
San Francisco prices						
Farm prices	49.0	43.0	50.0	33.7	35.0	34.0
Price to retailer	64.3	56.3	65.3	55.0	56.5	54.0
Retail price	75.9	70.7	77.6	65.4	69.3	72.4
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	26.9	27.7	27.6	31.7	34.3	38.4
Farm to retailer	15.3	13.3	15.3	21.3	21.5	20.0
Retail	11.6	14.4	12.3	10.4	12.8	18.4
Atlanta prices						
Farm price	47.0	44.0	44.0	27.4	29.2	29.7
Price to retailer	66.3	56.5	61.5	39.8	41.0	42.0
Retail price	78.5	73.3	73.6	50.7	62.6	59.9
Price spreads						
Farm to consumer	31.5	29.3	29.6	23.3	33.4	30.2
Farm to retailer	19.3	12.5	17.5	12.4	11.8	12.3
Retail	12.2	16.8	12.1	10.9	21.6	17.9

WHICH ARE THE LEADING POULTRY STATES?

by George B. Rogers and Thomas J. Witzig
Commodity Economics Division

ABSTRACT: In 1977, the 15 leading States accounted for 72.4 percent of the U.S. egg production, 94.0 percent of the broilers, and 91.7 percent of the turkeys. In 1967, the total shares of the 15 leading States were slightly lower. 1977 listings show a mixture of surplus and deficit States. With very few exceptions, those States in the top 15 in 1967 also appear in 1977, but rates of change in absolute output were highly variable. All of the 15 States with the most income from poultry products rank in the top 15 in the production of one or more of the three major poultry commodities.

KEYWORDS: Production, cash receipts, eggs, broilers, turkeys, other poultry, leading States.

This article identifies the leading States in the production of eggs, broilers, turkeys, and other poultry, and in total farm income from poultry products.

Some States are important producers of more than one of the three major poultry commodities (eggs, broilers, turkeys). Five States—Arkansas, California, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Texas—rank in the top 15 for all three commodities. An additional 10 States—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio and Virginia—are among the top 15 for two commodities. Nine other States rank in the top 15 for only one of the three major commodities.

Annual production statistics on other poultry commodities are not regularly collected by USDA. Based on Census and slaughter data, the leading duck producing States include: Wisconsin, New York, Indiana, Virginia, California, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, and Minnesota. For geese, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are by far the most important States.

In terms of 1976 cash farm receipts from all poultry products, the five leading States accounted for over 44 percent, the 10 leading States for over

Table 1—Leading States in cash receipts from poultry and eggs, 1976[1]

State or Area	Percent of total U.S. cash receipts from poultry and eggs	Cash receipts from poultry and eggs	Cash receipts from poultry and eggs as share of total in state or area
	Percent	*$ Mil.*	*Percent*
Arkansas	10.2	733.1	31.9
Georgia	10.1	724.5	31.9
California	9.0	650.7	7.1
No. Carolina	8.0	576.4	20.4
Alabama	7.1	508.2	31.4
Texas	5.4	389.7	6.2
Mississippi	4.5	327.4	19.6
Pennsylvania	3.7	269.0	14.9
Minnesota	3.3	234.4	6.0
Maryland	2.8	203.5	29.7
Maine	2.7	191.9	43.3
Florida	2.7	191.8	7.6
Indiana	2.5	179.3	5.4
Virginia	2.4	172.1	16.6
Delaware	2.2	157.7	56.0
Total, 15 States	76.6	5,509.6	13.7
Total, U.S.	100.00	7,192.4	7.6

[1] Based on: Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, U.S. Dept. of Agr., State Farm Income Statistics, Suppl. to Stat. Bul. No. 576, Sept. 1977.

64 percent, and the 15 leading States for nearly 77 percent (table 1). Thirteen of the top States in cash receipts were also among the top 15 in broiler production, 12 were among the top 15 in egg production, and 8 were among the top 15 in turkey production. The relative importance of cash receipts from poultry products to cash receipts from all agricultural sources varied widely among States, depending on the extent of other livestock and crop enterprises. In 17 States, over 10 percent of the cash farm receipts were from poultry products. This included 10 of the top 15 broiler States plus four other New England States, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Utah.

Eggs

The five leading egg-producing States accounted for 37.0 percent of U.S. output in 1977 compared with 32.7 in 1967. Over the same period, the share of the 10 leading States rose from 52.4 percent in 1967 to 57.8 percent in 1977. The 15 leading States produced 72.4 percent of the eggs in 1977, up from 68.8 percent in 1967. Eleven of the top 15 States were surplus producers in 1977 compared with 10 in 1967 (table 2).

Of the leading egg-producing States in both 1967 and 1977, seven were in the South and one in the West. The Midwest had five of the top 15 States in 1967 and four in 1977, while the Northeast had two in 1967 and three in 1977 as Maine replaced Illinois.

Total U.S. egg production in 1977 was only 93 percent as large as in 1967. Nevertheless, production in 1977 was higher than in 1967 in eight of the top States—California, Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, Indiana, Florida, North Carolina, and Maine. Other top States showed absolute declines from 1967 to 1977.

Broilers

The five leading broiler-producing States accounted for 61.2 percent of U.S. output in 1977 compared with 61.6 percent in 1967. The share of the 10 leading States was 83.3 percent in 1977 and 84.1 percent in 1967. The 15 leading States produced 94.0 percent of the broilers in 1977, up from 92.2 percent in 1967. Ten of the top 15 States were surplus producers in 1977 versus 9 in 1967 (table 3).

Of the leading broiler States in both 1967 and 1977, 12 were in the South Atlantic and South Central States, two in the Northeast, and one in the West.

Total U.S. broiler production rose 31 percent from 1967 to 1977. This rate of increase was exceeded by seven of the 15 leading States. Output almost tripled in Florida, almost doubled in Pennsylvania, increased over 50 percent in Virginia and California, and increased almost 50 percent in Arkansas. Other States exceeding the U.S. average rate of increase were: Alabama, Maryland, and Louisiana. Output in 14 of the 15 leading States was higher in 1977 than in 1967.

Turkeys

The five leading turkey-producing States accounted for 56.6 percent of U.S. output in 1977 compared with 51.2 percent in 1967. Over the same

Table 2—Leading egg producing States, ranking, share, and surplus-deficit status, 1977 and 1967[1]

Rank	1977			1967		
	State	Share of U.S. output[2]	Surplus or deficit status	State	Share of U.S. output[2]	Surplus or deficit status
		Percent			*Percent*	
1	California	12.9	S	California	11.7	S
2	Georgia	8.6	S	Georgia	7.2	S
3	Arkansas	5.9	S	Arkansas	4.7	S
4	Alabama	4.9	S	Pennsylvania	4.6	D
5	Indiana	4.7	S	Iowa	4.5	S
6	Florida	4.6	S	No. Carolina	4.3	S
7	No. Carolina	4.6	S	Texas	4.3	D
8	Pennsylvania	4.6	D	Alabama	3.8	S
9	Texas	3.7	D	Indiana	3.7	S
10	Minnesota	3.3	S	Mississippi	3.6	S
11	Iowa	3.1	S	Minnesota	3.6	S
12	Ohio	3.0	D	New York	3.4	D
13	Maine	2.9	S	Ohio	3.4	D
14	New York	2.8	D	Florida	3.2	S
15	Mississippi	2.8	S	Illinois	2.8	D
Total		72.4			68.8	

[1] Based on statistics of Economics, Statsitics, and Cooperatives Service, U.S. Dept. of Agr.. [2] U.S. production in 1977 was 64,540 million eggs and in 1967 69,327 million eggs.

Table 3—Leading broiler producing States, ranking, share, and surplus-deficit status, 1977 and 1967[1]

Rank	1977			1967		
	State	Share of U.S. output[2]	Surplus or deficit status	State	Share of U.S. output[2]	Surplus or deficit status
		Percent			*Percent*	
1	Arkansas	16.8	S	Georgia	17.3	S
2	Georgia	14.3	S	Arkansas	14.1	S
3	Alabama	12.6	S	Alabama	12.5	S
4	No. Carolina	10.0	S	No. Carolina	10.1	S
5	Mississippi	7.5	S	Mississippi	7.6	S
6	Maryland	5.8	S	Texas	6.2	S
7	Texas	5.5	D	Maryland	5.8	S
8	Delaware	4.6	S	Delaware	4.9	S
9	California	3.3	D	Maine	2.9	S
10	Virginia	2.9	S	California	2.7	D
11	Pennsylvania	2.6	D	Virginia	2.0	D
12	Maine	2.6	S	Tennessee	1.8	D
13	Florida	2.2	D	Pennsylvania	1.7	D
14	Louisiana	1.9	S	Louisiana	1.6	D
15	Tennessee	1.4	D	Florida	1.0	D
Total		94.0			92.2	

[1] Based on statistics of Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, U.S. Dept. of Agr. [2] U.S. production in 1977 was 3,400 million head and in 1967 2,592 million head.

Table 4—Leading turkey producing States, ranking, share, and surplus-deficit status, 1977 and 1967[1]

Rank	1977			1967		
	State	Share of U.S. output[2]	Surplus or deficit status	State	Share of U.S. output[2]	Surplus or deficit status
		Percent			*Percent*	
1	Minnesota	16.8	S	California	15.1	S
2	California	12.7	S	Minnesota	14.0	S
3	No. Carolina	12.2	S	Missouri	9.1	S
4	Arkansas	7.6	S	Arkansas	6.6	S
5	Missouri	7.3	S	Texas	6.4	S
6	Virginia	6.4	S	Iowa	6.0	S
7	Texas	6.3	S	No. Carolina	5.5	S
8	Iowa	4.4	S	Virginia	4.4	S
9	Wisconsin	4.1	S	Wisconsin	4.0	S
10	Indiana	3.1	S	Indiana	3.4	S
11	Pennsylvania	2.6	D	Ohio	3.2	D
12	Colorado	2.6	S	Utah	3.0	S
13	Utah	2.0	S	Colorado	2.1	S
14	Ohio	1.8	D	Pennsylvania	1.6	D
15	So. Carolina	1.8	S	Oregon	1.6	S
Total		91.7	-		86.0	

[1] Based on statistics of Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, U.S. Dept. of Agr. [2] U.S. total in 1977 was 137 million head and 127 million head in 1967.

period, the share of the 10 leading States rose from 74.5 percent in 1967 to 80.9 percent in 1977. The 15 leading States produced 91.7 percent of the turkeys in 1977, up from 86.0 percent in 1967. Thirteen of the top 15 States were surplus producers in both 1967 and 1977 (table 4).

Six of the leading turkey-producing States in both 1967 and 1977 were in the Midwest and one in the Northeast. The South had five of the top 15 States in 1977 and four in 1967, while the West had four in 1967 and only three by 1977 as South Carolina replaced Oregon.

Total U.S. turkey production rose 8 percent from 1967 to 1977. This rate of increase was exceeded by seven of the leading States. Output more than doubled in North Carolina, was up 80 percent in Pennsylvania, over 50 percent in Virginia, and over a third in Colorado. Minnesota, Arkansas, and South Carolina also substantially exceeded the U.S. average rate of increase. Output in nine of the 15 leading States in 1977 was above 1967.

Table 32—Selected poultry and egg statistics*

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 1.—Eggs: Production and disposition														
Number of layers:														
First of month														
1976	Mil.	279.9	279.6	278.0	274.9	270.3	269.1	268.0	268.1	271.9	273.8	276.3	279.7	
1977	Mil.	279.8	276.8	274.5	273.3	269.6	267.9	265.4	267.5	273.8	280.0	283.9	286.6	
1978	Mil.	287.8	282.9	279.8	277.0	276.3								
Average for month														
1976	Mil.	279.8	278.8	276.4	272.6	269.7	268.6	268.1	270.0	272.8	275.0	278.0	279.7	274.1
1977	Mil.	278.3	275.6	273.9	271.5	268.8	266.6	266.4	270.6	276.9	282.0	285.3	287.2	275.3
1978	Mil.	285.4	281.3	278.4	276.6									
Eggs per 100 layers:														
First of month														
1976	No.	63.3	63.7	64.2	65.1	65.2	65.1	65.5	64.4	64.1	63.7	63.4	63.6	
1977	No.	63.5	62.7	64.6	65.7	65.7	65.4	64.6	63.6	64.0	63.9	64.4	65.1	
1978	No.	65.3	64.3	64.7	66.5	66.4								
Average for month														
1976	No.	1,970	1,855	2,005	1,954	2,020	1,962	2,016	1,994	1,917	1,971	1,906	1,970	23,536
1977	No.	1,956	1,782	2,021	1,971	2,034	1,951	1,987	1,978	1,919	1,989	1,945	2,023	23,556
1978	No.	2,009	1,807	2,035	1,993									
Monthly egg production														
1976	Mil. doz.	459.2	430.9	461.9	443.9	454.1	439.1	450.3	448.6	435.8	451.8	441.4	459.3	5,376
1977	Mil. doz.	453.7	409.3	461.3	445.9	455.7	433.4	441.1	446.2	442.7	467.4	462.3	484.1	5,403
1978	Mil. doz.	477.8	423.6	472.0	459.4									
Eggs used for hatching														
1976	Mil. doz.	31.3	36.5	36.8	37.5	35.7	34.8	34.0	31.5	31.0	30.9	32.5	34.0	407
1977	Mil. doz.	32.2	38.5	39.1	40.1	37.5	35.8	34.2	32.7	33.8	32.6	34.9	36.0	427
1978	Mil. doz.	33.1	38.5	39.6										
Eggs broken commercially														
1976	Mil. doz.	37.8	37.6	51.6	50.7	47.1	56.0	52.6	52.6	53.4	52.6	52.2	47.7	592
1977	Mil. doz.	43.9	45.6	56.3	57.0	65.0	70.1	61.3	64.2	58.8	54.8	56.0	53.2	686
1978	Mil. doz.	53.9	47.1	53.8										
Cold Storage stocks:														
Frozen egg products														
1976	Mil. lbs.	36.3	31.7	28.7	29.4	29.7	28.9	30.1	31.6	31.0	28.7	28.9	25.5	
1977	Mil. lbs.	26.1	26.9	24.9	24.6	25.3	28.0	31.4	35.1	35.4	33.7	33.4	31.2	
1978	Mil. lbs.	29.7	28.1	25.7	22.9	22.3								
Shell eggs														
1976	Mil. doz.	.7	.4	.6	.8	.8	.6	.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	.9	.8	
1977	Mil. doz.	.8	.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	
1978	Mil. doz.	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3								
Shell equivalent all eggs[1]														
1976	Mil. doz.	28.2	24.5	22.4	23.1	23.3	22.6	23.4	25.1	24.9	23.3	22.9	20.1	
1977	Mil. doz.	20.7	21.2	20.2	20.0	20.5	22.3	25.0	27.8	28.3	27.1	27.0	25.2	
1978	Mil. doz.	23.7	22.8	20.7	18.5	18.2								
Exports:														
Shell eggs														
1976	Mil. doz.	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.5	3.6	2.7	30
1977	Mil. doz.	2.5	2.1	3.6	2.9	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9	48
1978	Mil. doz.	7.1	2.6	4.6										
Shell equivalent all eggs[1]														
1976	Mil. doz.	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.8	4.0	3.0	4.1	3.7	37
1977	Mil. doz.	3.1	2.5	4.4	3.9	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.4	7.6	6.5	6.7	7.5	67
1978	Mil. doz.	11.8	8.1	11.8										
Per capita consumption:														
Shell eggs														
1976	No.	21.7	19.6	20.5	19.6	20.5	19.2	20.1	20.1	19.3	20.3	19.5	20.8	241
1977	No.	20.9	17.9	20.1	19.1	19.3	18.0	19.1	19.0	19.0	20.8	20.3	21.4	235
1978	No.	21.1	18.5	20.6										
All eggs[1]														
1976	No.	24.0	21.9	23.3	22.4	23.2	22.2	22.9	23.0	22.3	23.2	22.5	23.4	274
1977	No.	23.2	20.5	23.2	22.1	22.7	21.7	22.2	22.5	22.2	23.7	23.4	24.3	272
1978		23.9	20.9	23.3										
Table 2.—Eggs: Prices for shell eggs and egg products,														
Shell eggs (price per dozen):														
Received by farmers, U.S.[2] [3]														
1976	Cents	61.2	58.5	53.5	52.7	54.7	53.3	55.1	60.0	61.4	60.3	65.5	69.8	58.8
1977	Cents	66.1	65.5	58.9	55.4	49.2	47.3	50.9	51.6	52.3	47.8	51.2	53.6	54.2
1978	Cents	49.4	55.1	55.4	52.2									
Midwest cities, large eggs, paid by first receivers[4]														
1976	Cents	72.8	66.2	60.8	59.9	62.3	61.1	65.8	71.4	72.1	70.2	76.0	81.6	68.4
1977	Cents	78.5	75.4	67.0	62.6	55.1	54.6	61.6	60.9	61.7	55.6	57.8	62.7	62.8
1978	Cents	57.2	65.0	64.1	58.1									

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 2.—Eggs: Prices for shell eggs and egg products—Continued														
Price to volume buyers, cartoned Grade A large[5]														
14-metro areas														
1976	Cents	73.30	67.42	62.40	62.05	63.27	62.30	67.38	72.22	63.52	71.44	76.66	82.52	69.54
1977	Cents	78.98	76.61	67.99	63.28	56.09	57.52	63.07	62.67	62.49	56.33	58.44	63.34	63.90
1978	Cents	57.86	64.05	64.31	59.04									
New York														
1976	Cents	73.90	67.21	63.04	62.14	63.54	63.61	68.20	73.30	73.96	72.41	78.82	83.87	70.33
1977	Cents	81.04	76.25	67.39	61.38	55.05	57.00	62.35	61.35	60.81	56.05	56.57	64.05	63.27
1978	Cents	57.15	64.94	64.00	57.90									
Chicago														
1976	Cents	70.90	64.16	59.54	58.55	60.70	60.86	65.45	70.55	72.81	70.55	76.69	82.26	67.75
1977	Cents	78.74	75.55	67.50	62.45	55.69	57.00	62.75	59.33	59.29	53.68	55.05	61.52	62.38
1978	Cents	55.19	62.84	62.04	56.95									
Los Angeles, Grade AA														
1976	Cents	75.33	69.00	66.96	66.36	65.75	66.04	69.86	75.00	74.57	68.97	73.67	78.42	70.83
1977	Cents	78.29	76.47	70.13	67.29	61.05	64.00	66.50	69.00	68.30	60.68	65.10	65.62	67.70
1978	Cents	60.14	62.74	66.43	61.00									
Eggs in retail stores (Index)[6]														
1976	100	182.8	184.9	160.4	159.4	154.5	152.6	164.1	175.7	182.3	179.4	178.7	193.8	172.4
1977	=100	197.9	207.9	179.5	166.0	152.8	141.0	163.6	166.2	166.6	154.5	157.9	148.6	166.9
1978	=100	168.9	161.7	165.3										
Egg products (price per lb.):														
Frozen, New York—Philadelphia[7]														
Whole, light colored														
1976	Cents	41.31	42.75	42.56	40.52	41.84	42.64	43.83	47.86	52.50	52.06	54.02	54.50	46.20
1977	Cents	50.48	48.28	45.46	41.61	41.11	39.53	38.56	37.19	37.08	36.14	37.50	35.03	40.60
1978	Cents	33.12	34.29	35.89	37.50									
Whites														
1976	Cents	22.31	22.59	22.58	21.92	23.88	25.56	26.97	28.75	31.75	32.37	34.28	34.00	27.25
1977	Cents	32.31	32.16	31.03	30.19	30.69	29.75	28.76	27.17	26.47	25.39	25.97	25.06	28.75
1978	Cents	24.50	25.57	27.00	28.34									
Yolks, sugared														
1976	Cents	67.42	67.78	67.50	65.46	66.07	67.40	69.28	76.22	83.34	83.43	84.16	82.02	73.34
1977	Cents	79.20	76.62	71.78	65.50	64.11	63.00	63.19	62.50	63.03	61.75	62.53	59.31	66.04
1978	Cents	55.16	54.96	54.83	55.59									
Dried, New York														
Whole														
1976	Dollars	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.54	1.61	1.66	([8])	2.04	2.32	2.29	2.27	2.18	([8])
1977	Dollars	2.04	2.00	([8])	1.64	1.65	1.63	1.62	1.55	1.52	1.46	1.51	1.43	([8])
1978	Dollars	1.37	1.38	1.44	1.50									
Yolks														
1976	Dollars	1.68	1.66	1.66	1.58	1.66	1.71	([8])	2.10	2.36	2.31	2.30	2.19	([8])
1977	Dollars	2.05	1.98	1.80	1.58	1.60	1.61	1.58	1.54	1.52	1.46	1.50	1.42	1.64
1978	Dollars	1.33	1.37	1.44	1.45									
Albumen, spray dried														
1976	Dollars	1.72	1.68	1.65	1.59	1.67	1.75	1.84	2.14	2.59	2.70	2.86	2.79	2.08
1977	Dollars	2.66	2.61	2.55	2.48	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.27	2.21	2.08	2.01	1.96	2.34
1978	Dollars	1.88	1.91	2.08	2.33									
Table 3.—Poultry: Slaughter in federally inspected plants														
Young chicken:														
Number inspected														
1976	Mil.	256.3	230.0	278.5	270.6	270.4	301.9	283.2	294.6	286.9	274.1	250.4	255.9	3,253
1977	Mil.	255.8	241.5	284.9	268.6	292.0	308.6	277.3	318.6	288.6	273.4	258.6	266.2	3,334
1978	Mil.	276.5	257.5	297.3										
Liveweight pounds														
1976	Mil. lbs.	985	874	1,064	1,023	1,027	1,138	1,059	1,112	1,106	1,061	967	993	12,408
1977	Mil. lbs.	989	913	1,083	1,028	1,115	1,162	1,029	1,199	1,111	1,068	997	1,045	12,741
1978	Mil. lbs.	1,084	993	1,149										
Certified ready-to-cook														
1976	Mil. lbs.	712.3	632.3	771.9	742.5	745.4	825.9	766.0	805.2	800.3	769.5	699.2	716.8	8,987
1977	Mil. lbs.	713.8	659.2	783.2	744.9	809.9	843.7	745.5	870.4	808.2	775.5	719.8	753.2	9,227
1978	Mil. lbs.	781.4	715.7	830.0										
Cut-up, ready-to-cook weight														
1976	Mil. lbs.	228.0	209.2	253.9	247.4	259.0	266.5	281.8	280.1	289.3	278.2	254.5	265.6	3,114
1977	Mil. lbs.	246.8	247.0	304.9	282.9	304.6	315.6	270.1	355.0	307.9	296.6	288.4	301.6	3,522
1978	Mil. lbs.	309.4	273.6	326.3										
Further processed, RTC weight														
1976	Mil. lbs.	51.8	47.5	55.6	53.6	52.2	61.0	54.4	56.3	54.0	54.3	50.0	52.8	643
1977	Mil. lbs.	50.5	52.9	65.9	58.3	53.1	67.8	59.8	65.8	60.3	60.4	61.0	59.9	716
1978	Mil. lbs.	92.4	58.6	66.5										

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 3.—Poultry: Slaughtered in federally inspected plants—Continued														
Mature chicken:														
Number inspected														
1976	Mil.	17.1	15.9	16.9	18.9	12.5	14.3	14.0	13.8	14.7	14.4	12.6	15.0	180
1977	Mil.	16.6	16.7	19.5	18.8	16.6	18.0	11.6	14.0	15.5	15.0	14.0	16.5	193
1978	Mil.	18.1	17.6	20.1										
Liveweight pounds														
1976	Mil. lbs.	71.6	67.6	74.0	78.9	54.8	65.3	61.6	61.0	67.8	63.2	55.5	65.0	786
1977	Mil. lbs.	70.1	69.0	83.5	79.6	71.9	78.1	49.1	60.4	68.6	65.5	61.1	70.6	828
1978	Mil. lbs.	74.6	73.0	83.5										
Certified ready-to-cook														
1976	Mil. lbs.	44.1	42.2	46.4	48.9	34.4	41.1	38.6	38.0	42.6	39.6	34.9	40.4	491
1977	Mil. lbs.	43.6	42.6	51.5	48.6	44.3	48.3	30.4	37.5	42.6	40.7	38.0	44.0	512
1978	Mil. lbs.	46.0	45.2	51.5										
Cut-up, ready-to-cook weight														
1976	Mil lbs.	.7	.7	.8	.9	.8	.6	.6	.7	.7	.4	.5	.6	8
1977	Mil. lbs.	.7	.8	1.0	1.3	.8	.8	.7	.9	1.1	.8	.7	.9	10
1978	Mil. lbs.	.9	.4	.7										
Further processed, RTC weight														
1976	Mil. lbs.	43.2	39.6	44.7	40.0	36.8	32.3	26.9	35.5	32.3	33.8	34.0	36.8	436
1977	Mil. lbs.	37.8	38.5	43.1	39.5	35.9	33.1	22.4	35.7	32.4	34.8	31.4	33.4	418
1978	Mil. lbs.	38.5	38.5	39.9										
Turkeys:														
Fryers—Roasters														
Number inspected														
1976	Mil.	.9	.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	.7	13
1977	Mil.	.4	.8	1.1	.7	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.7	.8	.5	9
1978	Mil.	.5	.5	.6										
Liveweight pounds														
1976	Mil. lbs.	8.4	8.1	10.2	8.7	9.4	11.5	12.0	10.5	10.4	10.0	10.5	6.3	116
1977	Mil. lbs.	4.0	7.2	9.8	6.4	7.3	9.6	8.2	8.0	7.4	7.0	7.9	4.3	87
1978	Mil. lbs.	4.7	4.9	5.0										
Certified ready-to-cook														
1976	Mil. lbs.	6.5	6.4	8.1	6.9	7.5	9.2	9.5	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.2	5.0	92
1977	Mil. lbs.	3.2	5.8	7.8	5.1	5.8	7.6	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.5	6.2	3.4	69
1978	Mil. lbs.	3.7	3.9	4.0										
Young turkey														
Number inspected														
1976	Mil.	4.0	3.5	4.1	5.2	6.8	11.6	13.7	15.7	16.0	15.7	15.7	8.7	121
1977	Mil.	4.0	3.4	5.0	5.1	7.2	11.2	12.2	15.7	15.3	15.2	14.8	8.8	118
1978	Mil.	4.5	3.6	5.5										
Liveweight pounds														
1976	Mil. lbs.	88.2	69.3	74.5	91.4	124.0	214.1	252.3	293.2	306.6	312.9	318.4	179.8	2,325
1977	Mil. lbs.	84.8	66.2	90.7	92.9	130.6	208.8	227.1	297.9	291.6	308.9	303.0	183.3	2,286
1978	Mil. lbs.	98.8	70.3	103.3										
Certified ready-to-cook														
1976	Mil. lbs.	68.9	54.5	58.8	72.1	98.3	170.0	200.3	233.1	243.3	248.4	252.8	141.2	1,842
1977	Mil. lbs.	66.1	51.9	71.0	73.1	103.3	165.4	180.2	236.7	231.2	244.5	240.3	144.7	1,808
1978	Mil. lbs.	77.6	55.3	81.5										
Total turkey														
Number inspected														
1976	Mil.	4.9	4.4	5.4	6.2	7.8	13.0	15.3	17.0	17.2	16.8	16.9	9.4	134
1977	Mil.	4.5	4.3	6.1	5.8	8.0	12.5	13.3	17.0	16.2	15.9	15.7	9.3	128
1978	Mil.	5.0	4.2	6.1										
Liveweight pounds														
1976	Mil. lbs.	97.6	78.4	87.1	101.3	134.3	229.6	269.6	306.8	318.7	323.3	329.3	186.5	2,463
1977	Mil. lbs.	90.5	74.8	102.4	100.2	139.1	228.8	239.1	307.6	300.6	316.2	311.3	187.9	2,392
1978	Mil. lbs.	104.1	75.7	109.4										
Certified ready-to-cook														
1976	Mil. lbs.	76.3	61.7	68.6	79.9	106.5	182.2	213.9	243.8	252.8	256.6	261.5	146.4	1,950
1977	Mil. lbs.	70.5	58.7	80.3	78.9	110.0	176.5	189.6	244.4	238.2	250.3	246.8	148.2	1,892
1978	Mil. lbs.	81.8	59.7	86.3										
Cut-up, ready-to-cook weight														
1976	Mil. lbs.	30.2	25.3	26.2	24.2	26.6	35.9	31.9	42.7	40.3	39.6	35.0	29.2	387
1977	Mil. lbs.	29.0	27.6	32.5	27.7	28.6	39.0	37.2	46.7	41.9	40.0	41.0	35.1	426
1978	Mil. lbs.	32.8	30.4	35.8										
Further processed, RTC weight														
Whole bird[10]														
1976	Mil. lbs.	10.4	8.4	13.5	12.9	25.1	46.3	58.3	63.0	67.6	64.8	56.4	19.7	446
1977	Mil. lbs.	6.9	7.9	12.4	16.5	24.0	38.2	51.6	66.8	75.5	75.2	56.5	27.6	459
1978	Mil. lbs.	11.1	9.4	10.4										
Other														
1976	Mil. lbs.	37.6	36.0	41.0	36.2	43.9	51.7	55.3	62.0	64.5	69.2	62.6	47.9	608
1977	Mil. lbs.	43.3	42.9	56.8	44.1	50.8	62.4	59.2	67.3	65.8	67.9	61.4	43.5	665
1978	Mil. lbs.	45.2	44.2	53.4										

*See footnotes at end of table.

Table 32—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Table 4.—Total poultry slaughter and commercial red meat production

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Total poultry slaughter, ready-to-cook weight[1,1]														
1976	Mil. lbs.	857	758	912	897	910	1,077	1,045	1,115	1,125	1,094	1,021	928	11,739
1977	Mil. lbs.	849	780	938	895	988	1,095	988	1,179	1,115	1,092	1,028	969	11,916
1978	Mil. lbs.	932	831	981										
Commercial red meat production, carcass weight														
1976	Mil. lbs.	3,267	2,907	3,515	3,109	2,928	3,150	3,048	3,350	3,467	3,497	3,453	3,367	39,059
1977	Mil. lbs.	3,237	3,084	3,551	3,195	3,122	3,298	2,925	3,404	3,354	3,345	3,416	3,241	39,172
1978	Mil. lbs.	3,214	3,044	3,341										

Table 5.—Poultry: Cold storage holdings and exports

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Cold storage holdings, first of month (ready-to-cook weight)														
Broilers, fryers, roasters														
1976	Mil. lbs.	22.3	20.2	19.7	19.4	19.1	17.4	20.0	25.6	27.4	24.3	24.3	29.1	
1977	Mil. lbs.	32.9	27.4	24.6	26.5	25.2	27.9	31.3	30.3	29.6	30.7	31.2	33.3	
1978	Mil. lbs.	29.4	27.5	21.8	21.7	21.5								
Total chicken														
1976	Mil. lbs.	114.7	106.5	103.5	104.9	114.3	108.0	119.2	135.0	143.9	143.5	144.5	147.4	
1977	Mil. lbs.	154.5	139.3	131.5	134.6	134.4	139.3	146.4	148.7	147.7	148.0	145.9	142.6	
1978	Mil. lbs.	138.6	133.2	124.2	118.9	109.1								
Turkey														
Whole bird														
1976	Mil. lbs.	146.8	138.4	115.1	95.4	74.9	82.6	136.7	214.0	314.0	395.2	446.5	241.4	
1977	Mil. lbs.	147.8	134.6	118.0	94.5	82.5	93.3	146.0	197.7	268.2	340.4	374.1	207.4	
1978	Mil. lbs.	108.9	107.2	86.2	66.7	59.5								
Other														
1976	Mil. lbs.	48.4	48.3	45.5	45.3	39.5	38.3	40.6	47.9	56.3	64.4	65.8	57.5	
1977	Mil. lbs.	55.6	55.7	49.8	47.8	47.8	44.9	55.4	55.9	61.7	68.8	70.4	62.8	
1978	Mil. lbs.	59.1	61.1	50.4	46.2	42.5								
Total turkey														
1976	Mil. lbs.	195.2	186.8	160.7	140.7	114.5	120.8	177.3	261.9	370.3	459.7	512.3	298.8	
1977	Mil. lbs.	203.4	190.3	167.8	142.3	130.3	138.2	201.4	253.6	329.9	409.3	444.5	269.4	
1978	Mil. lbs.	167.9	168.3	136.6	112.9	102.0								
Total poultry														
1976	Mil. lbs.	313.6	296.1	267.0	248.4	231.9	231.5	300.5	402.9	521.5	611.0	664.5	453.2	
1977	Mil. lbs.	362.8	334.6	302.8	279.4	265.0	280.8	353.5	408.2	481.1	566.4	602.3	419.9	
1978	Mil. lbs.	309.1	304.4	262.8	233.3	212.5								
Exports (ready-to-cook weight):														
Young chicken														
1976	Mil. lbs.	16.3	12.9	16.3	17.2	24.0	24.9	20.4	39.4	26.0	26.6	28.9	34.5	287
1977	Mil. lbs.	27.1	25.0	18.9	25.8	25.8	20.5	35.8	27.5	26.8	31.9	22.3	25.9	313
1978	Mil. lbs.	21.9	21.9	35.1										
Other chicken														
1976	Mil. lbs.	1.8	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.3	4.2	2.3	35
1977	Mil. lbs.	2.7	2.3	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.5	4.1	36
1978	Mil. lbs.	3.0	2.3	2.7										
Turkey														
1976	Mil. lbs.	5.1	6.0	7.7	4.0	3.9	6.3	4.1	4.5	4.9	6.3	6.3	6.2	65
1977	Mil. lbs.	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.4	3.9	5.0	5.2	6.9	6.1	4.4	5.5	6.0	54
1978	Mil. lbs.	4.3	3.6	6.1										

Table 6.—Poultry: Chicken and turkey prices

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Broilers.														
Liveweight, U.S. at farm[1,2]														
1976	Cents	24.2	25.2	24.4	23.5	24.6	24.3	25.4	23.8	22.8	20.6	19.4	19.7	23.2
1977	Cents	21.9	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.9	25.9	24.1	23.8	22.7	21.3	20.2	23.5
1978	Cents	22.8	24.3	24.8	28.1									
Wholesale weighted average, ready-to-cook weight[1,3]														
9-city average[1,4]														
1976	Cents	41.9	42.7	41.9	41.0	42.1	42.1	43.2	41.6	39.7	36.4	34.9	35.0	40.2
1977	Cents	38.8	42.1	41.9	41.4	42.2	43.3	44.3	42.0	40.9	39.2	37.3	36.2	40.8
1978	Cents	40.2	43.1	42.2	46.1									
New York														
1976	Cents	41.6	41.9	41.3	40.8	41.8	41.6	42.8	41.4	39.6	36.0	34.2	34.2	39.8
1977	Cents	38.0	40.7	41.1	41.0	41.8	43.8	43.8	41.6	40.3	38.8	36.4	35.5	40.2
1978	Cents	39.3	42.3	41.0	44.6									

*See footnote at end of table.

Table 32—Selected poultry and egg statistics*—Continued

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 6.—Poultry: Chicken and turkey prices—Continued														
Chicago (U.S. Grade A)														
1976	Cents	41.7	42.6	41.6	40.9	42.0	41 7	43.3	41 4	39 8	36 2	34 9	35 0	40 5
1977	Cents	38.7	41.4	42.0	41.1	41.8	42.4	43.8	41.4	40.6	38.8	37 2	35 9	40.4
1978	Cents	40.0	42.8	41.9	46 1									
Los Angeles														
1976	Cents	43.4	44.4	43.7	42.2	43.0	42.6	44.4	43 0	40.9	38.0	36 6	36 9	41 6
1977	Cents	40.7	42.9	43.3	42.5	43.9	43.6	45.6	43.4	43 0	41 3	39 4	38.6	42.4
1978	Cents	42.1	45.2	44.7	49 2									
Frying chicken in retail stores (Index)[6]														
1976	1967=100	168.0	162.2	160.5	160.4	157 0	163.9	165.3	160 4	157.0	149.8	143 7	143 5	157.6
1977	1967=100	144.2	155.1	161.8	161 4	160.2	159 6	163.9	163.8	162 3	159.3	157.7	152 2	158 5
1978	1967=100	157.6	161.6	166.4										
Turkeys:														
Liveweight, U.S. at farm[3]														
1976	Cents	33.4	32.1	32.9	31.8	32.1	31.2	31.1	31.1	30.7	30 7	31.1	33.5	31.8
1977	Cents	32.2	32.0	33.9	33.5	33.6	34.2	33.8	33 8	34.4	36.5	39.0	40 2	34 8
1978	Cents	38.0	37.1	37.8	37.9									
Wholesale, frozen, f.o.b. or equivalent, RTC weight[1,5]														
New York														
Hens, 8-16 pounds														
1976	Cents	47.1	49.1	51.7	48.2	48.9	47.6	49.5	48.1	48.0	47 8	48.4	50.6	48.7
1977	Cents	48.7	49.7	52.3	53.6	50.8	50.0	50.8	53.4	54.9	57.4	60 7	65.8	54 0
1978	Cents	60.5	59.2	60.9	59.2									
Toms, 14-20 pounds														
1976	Cents	46.8	46.1	49.8	49.4	50.8	47.8	48.5	47.9	46.8	46 9	49.6	54 0	48 7
1977	Cents	50.9	51.2	52.0	53.0	51 4	50.6	49.8	52 4	55.6	58 8	60.5	59.9	53.8
1978	Cents	57.6	59.9	59.6	59.1									
Toms, 24-26 pounds														
1976	Cents	52.4	50.7	53.7	54.6	60.0	56.3	56.3	55.4	51.3	51.6	51 6	55.0	54 1
1977	Cents	54.2	55.4	57.3	58.1	59.3	59.0	58.1	56.8	56.8	59.0	59.9	60.7	57.9
1978	Cents	61.8	62.1	62.8	65.3									
Chicago														
Hens, 8-16 pounds														
1976	Cents	46.4	48.4	51.0	47.4	48.2	46.9	48.6	47.6	47.1	47 1	47 6	49 8	48.0
1977	Cents	47.9	48.7	51 3	52.6	49.8	49.1	49.9	52.6	54.2	56.3	59.9	65.1	53 1
1978	Cents	60.2	58.2	60.4	58.3									
Toms, 14-20 pounds														
1976	Cents	46.7	45.0	49.1	48.4	49.8	47 6	47.8	47 3	46.3	46 1	48.4	53.1	48.0
1977	Cents	51.4	51.7	51.7	51.8	51.1	49.7	49.1	51.4	54 6	58.0	59.7	59 2	53.3
1978	Cents	58.7	59.0	58.9	59.1									
Toms, 24-26 pounds														
1976	Cents	52.8	50.6	52.8	53.6	59.7	59.2	49.8	54.6	50.7	50.8	50.7	54 1	53.3
1977	Cents	54.0	54.7	56.6	56.8	57.8	57.8	57.0	55.7	56 0	57.9	59.1	59.8	56 9
1978	Cents	61.0	61.4	62.1	([8])									
Paid at seller's dock frozen, ready-to-cook weight[1,6]														
New York														
Hens, 8-16 pounds														
1976	Cents	51.8	51.8	55.3	52.8	52.9	51.4	52.2	52.0	51.6	51.2	51.7	54.8	52.4
1977	Cents	51.9	52.6	55.4	56.6	54.4	53.9	53.9	56.8	57.5	60.3	64.2	70.1	57.3
1978	Cents	66.3	62.4	64.2	62.4									
Toms, heaviest weight quoted														
1976	Cents	69.0	69.0	69.7	70.0	70.6	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	71.0	72.8	73 0	70 8
1977	Cents	72.5	70.2	68.8	68.8	69.0	70.1	72.1	73.2	73.6	74.6	75.5	78.2	72.2
1978	Cents	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.0									
Chicago														
Hens, 8-16 pounds														
1976	Cents	51.2	50.0	53.5	51.1	50.8	50.2	51.0	50.4	49.7	49 7	50.4	52.9	50.9
1977	Cents	50.6	50.6	53 7	55.4	53.4	52.1	52.5	55.2	56.8	60.0	64.0	68.4	56 0
1978	Cents	64.7	61.6	63.8	61.2									
Toms, heaviest weight quoted														
1976	Cents	68.0	68.0	67.8	68.4	69.4	70.0	70.0	69 6	69 7	70.0	70 2	70.5	69 3
1977	Cents	70.5	68.3	67.0	66.9	67.7	69.2	70.1	71.8	72.5	72 5	73 1	74.7	70 4
1978	Cents	76.0	76.2	76.2	76.8									
Poultry														
Retail price index														
1976	1967=100	164.5	159.8	157.7	158.0	155 3	160.7	161 9	158.2	155.1	149.2	144 5	144.0	155.7
1977	1967=100	144.5	152.9	158.3	157.7	157.6	157.6	161.2	161.7	160.3	158 5	157 4	153 6	156 7
1978	1967=100	158.0	161.3	165.4										

*See footnote at end of table.

Table 32—Selected poultry and egg statistics*

Table 7.—Prices paid for feed ingredients and poultry feed, and product-feed price ratios

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Corn, Chicago No. 2 yellow (price per bushel)														
1976	Dollars	2.62	2.70	2.68	2.68	2.84	2.96	2.96	2.87	2.77	2.49	2.33	2.44	2.70
1977	Dollars	2.53	2.54	2.52	2.50	2.41	2.27	2.05	1.78	1.80	1.84	2.14	2.19	2.21
1978	Dollars	2.19	2.21	2.36	2.51									
Soybean meal, 49-50 percent, Decatur, Ill. (per ton, bulk)														
1976	Dollars	136	139	136	136	162	200	208	187	192	182	193	213	174
1977	Dollars	224	230	247	299	284	247	183	161	162	151	178	175	212
1978	Dollars	175	166	193	189									
Poultry feed (per ton, bulk)[3]														
Laying														
1976	Dollars	143	143	144	144	146	156	162	157	159	154	151	153	151
1977	Dollars	156	161	161	163	166	162	153	143	138	135	141	145	156
1978	Dollars	147	146	149	154									
Broiler grower														
1976	Dollars	158	160	160	159	161	172	181	177	179	170	169	174	168
1977	Dollars	174	178	179	183	187	184	175	164	154	153	159	160	171
1978	Dollars	162	164	167	169									
Turkey grower														
1976	Dollars	165	165	165	162	165	178	187	181	181	176	177	179	174
1977	Dollars	182	186	188	195	200	196	188	176	172	168	175	177	184
1978	Dollars	177	177	179	183									
Product-feed price ratios:														
Egg[17]														
1976	Pounds	8.6	8.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	6.8	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.7	9.1	7.9
1977	Pounds	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.1
1978	Pounds	6.7	7.5	7.4	6.8									
Broiler[18]														
1976	Pounds	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.8
1977	Pounds	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.8
1978	Pounds	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3									
Turkey[19]														
1976	Pounds	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7
1977	Pounds	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.8
1978	Pounds	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1									

Table 8.—USDA contracts to purchase chicken and turkey

Item	Data in—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Young chicken (ready-to-cook wt.)														
1976	Mil. lbs.	7.6	7.3	8.4	---	---	---	---	4.5	5.2	3.3	6.2	4.6	47.1
1977	Mil. lbs.	4.9	6.4	4.4	---	---	---	---	6.5	6.3	8.4	13.2	11.4	62.1
1978	Mil. lbs.	9.6	12.7	3.5	---	---								
Canned boned chicken (RTC wt.)														
1976	Mil. lbs.	11.2	6.5	5.4	---	---	---	---	2.9	1.0	9.2	4.6	4.1	44.9
1977	Mil. lbs.	7.7	6.6	16.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.3	7.9	43.4
1978	Mil. lbs.	3.8	5.6	6.7	6.9	2.1								
Turkey (ready-to-cook wt.)[21]														
1976	Mil. lbs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.5	20.7	20.7	8.9	3.4	64.3
1977	Mil. lbs.	6.2	7.2	---	---	---	---	5.8	16.6	14.3	3.9	10.3	9.0	73.4
1978	Mil. lbs.	9.6	6.8	8.0	---	---								
Canned boned turkey (RTC wt.)														
1976	Mil. lbs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.8	.9	1.2	---	4.9
1977	Mil. lbs.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1978	Mil. lbs.	---	---	---	---	---								

[1] Shell eggs plus the shell egg equivalent of egg products. [2] All eggs, including hatching eggs and eggs sold at retail. [3] Price as of 15th of month. [4] Delivered f.o.b. buyer. [5] Delivered store door. [6] Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. [7] 30-pound containers, carlot or trucklot. [8] Insufficient price data. [9] Includes fryers-roasters, young turkeys, and old turkeys. [10] Whole carcass turkeys which have been injected, basted, marinated, etc. and packaged as such. [11] Includes federally inspected slaughter of all poultry plus other slaughter of chicken and turkey. [12] Price for month. [13] Trucklot sales of U.S. Grade A and plant grade, ice packed and CO2 chilled broilers delivered to major areas. [14] Computed by weighting the city averages by their metropolitan area populations. [15] U.S. Grade A, carlots or trucklots. [16] U.S. Grade A, less than carlots. [17] Pounds of laying feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs. [18] Pounds of broiler grower equal in value to 1 pound of broiler liveweight. [19] Pounds of turkey grower equal in value to 1 pound of turkey liveweight.

LIST OF TABLES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
AGR 101
FIRST CLASS

U.S.MAIL

NOTICE: If you don't want future issues of this ERS publication, check here ☐ and mail this sheet to the address below.

If your address should be changed, write your new address on this sheet and mail it to:

Automated Mailing List Section
Office of Plant and Operations
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

7115 NIX JE362A412 18012 0001
JE NIX CED-ERS USDA
GHI BLDG #362
WASHINGTON DC 20018

PES-298 JUNE 1978